



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
.
HEALTH
.
OF
WOLVERHAMPTON

FOR THE YEAR

1930.



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ANNUAL REPORT

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Health of Wolverhampton

For the Year

1930

BY

R. H. H. JOLLY

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L.R.C.P. (London); D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (London);
Medical Officer of Health, County Borough of
Wolverhampton; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary
Institute; Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers
of Health; formerly Deputy Medical Officer of
Health, City of Leeds; Assistant Medical Officer
Surrey County Council; Surgeon-Lieut. Com-
mander R.N.V.R.*



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(A) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health ...	R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S., (Lond.) D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	B. C. HALLER, M.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Resigned June, 1930)
	R. W. ELDRIDGE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. (Commenced August, 1930).
Assistant Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)	(Mrs.) C. J. J. WINTER, M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Staff of Municipal Hospital	(See Page 53).
Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon	A. BLACKSTOCK, M.B. (Lond.) F.R.C.S., (Eng.)
Consulting Surgeon to Borough Hospital	C. V. PATRICK, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) M.B., B.Ch., (Camb.)
Consulting Obstetrician ...	S. W. MASLEN - JONES, M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Public Vaccinators (and District Medical Officers)	* T. P. O'LOUGHLIN, L.R.C.P., L.M., L.R.C.S. and L.M. * F. R. BYRNE QUINN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S (Glas.)

(B) OTHERS.

Vaccination Officers	* G. TAYLOR, * H. PENN.
Analyst	* A. E. JOHNSON, B.Sc., F.I.C., A.R.C.S.I.
Veterinary Inspector	* J. E. CARTWRIGHT, M.R.C.V.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	† J. PEERS.
Meat Inspector	† A. DICKIN.
Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act ...	† G. S. REEMAN.
Inspector for Factories and Workshops, and Inspector under the Rag Flock Act ...	† H. MORTON.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	† E. R. BROCK. † H. MATTHEWS. † F. W. DUNSTAN. † J. FINERON. † L. A. STROUD. † R. S. PORTER. † G. H. CHAMPION.
Clerks	J. J. MORRIS. G. JONES. Miss N. W. HUGHES. S. MONKS. Miss D. BAYLEY. G. H. BIRCH. A. HUDSON. L. N. GREGORY. F. CADDICK. F. J. SEALEY.
Borough Infectious Hospital ...	Matron : Miss M. BORTON.
Inspector of Midwives	‡ Miss M. CARTER.
Lady Health Visitors	° † Miss D. E. TONKS. † Miss D. HADLEY. ° † Miss H. V. GOODWIN. † Mrs. W. M. HUTT. ‡ Miss B. HIGGS. ° † Miss L. G. SWEETMAN. ° † Miss A. HOMER. ‡ Miss A. E. MILLER. ‡ Miss L. M. STONE.
Orthopædic Nurse	Miss M. G. WADE.
Sales Clerk	Miss P. MEGGITT.
Infant Welfare Clerks	* Mrs. WOODWARD. * Miss TONKS. * Mrs. DALE.

* Part time. † Holder of the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. ‡ Certified Midwives.
° Holder of the Health Visitors Certificate.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

AREA OF BOROUGH	..	..	..	..	7,105 Acres.
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	..				134,300
				(Census 1921)	.. 102,373
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1921)	..				21,609
„ „ „ „ (1930)	...				31,715
NUMBER OF FAMILIES or separate occupiers (1921)					22,905
RATEABLE VALUE	..	..	..	..	£716,589
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..		£2,780
		Total	Male	Female	
LIVE } Legitimate -	2,334	1,195	1,139	BIRTH	} 18·1
BIRTHS } Illegitimate -	96	48	48	RATE	
STILL BIRTHS -	103	61	42		
Rate per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	...	...	42·4
DEATHS	...	1,465	765	700	DEATH
					RATE } 10·9
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions	...				33·3%
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	..				965
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)					
Number of women dying in, or in	} consequence of childbirth	From Sepsis		...	7
		From other causes		...	4
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER	{	Legitimate	...	...	64
ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS		Illegitimate	...	...	63
		Total	...	...	64
DEATH RATE from Measles (22)	..	..	..	...	0·16
„ „ Whooping Cough (14)	..			...	0·10
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (15)					
				(under 2 years per 1,000 births)	... 6·17
„ „ Cancer (183)	..	..	..	...	1·36
„ „ Respiratory Tuberculosis (97)				...	0·72
„ „ all forms of Tuberculosis (122)				...	0·91

HEALTH OFFICES,
TOWN HALL,
WOLVERHAMPTON,

May, 1931.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wolverhampton.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Tenth Annual Report of this series on the health conditions and health services of Wolverhampton.

The arrangement of the sections has undergone some alteration on this occasion in order to follow more closely the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health, and the inclusion in it of detailed information regarding hospital services has been done for the same reason.

Special attention has been directed to the results of the Local Government Act, 1929, a measure which has eliminated one Authority responsible for certain forms of local government, namely, Boards of Guardians, and handed their duties over to the County or County Borough Councils. The expressed intention of the Act was the unification of the health services, both preventive and curative, for which both Boards of Guardians and Local Councils were previously responsible. So far the only services in Wolverhampton which have been definitely absorbed have been those connected with vaccination, the supervision of boarded-out children and the domiciliary treatment of blind persons. There are still two or more Committees of the Council dealing with hospitals, with lunacy, with mental deficiency, with Tuberculosis and with maternity work, etc. For efficient and economical local administration, it is essential that this overlapping shall be removed. Co-ordination alone will not do this, and the only practical solution is the unification of those services which are similar in character.

A comprehensive scheme has now been put forward for dealing with the onerous inheritance cast upon Wolverhampton by previous generations—its worn-out houses, and its slums. If this programme can be adhered to, another ten years should suffice to remove this town's most

serious reproach as regards these old houses. Until
HOUSING. experience of the working of the 1930 Housing Act has

been obtained it would be unwise to assume that it is going to simplify the difficulties of Local Authorities in dealing with unfit houses, except as regards the additional assistance now allowed in the matter of a reduction in the rents of new houses for displaced families whose circumstances are necessitous.

Some slight progress has now been made in the prevention of Diphtheria as opposed to its cure. Since the discovery that this disease was not always spread directly from the sick to the healthy, but that there were always 'carrier' cases in our midst, it has been

realised that the simple isolation of the sick was
DIPHTHERIA. not going to stamp out Diphtheria. The new method of immunising persons, and particularly young children, against this disease has been proved to be efficacious, and has the added merit of simplicity and cheapness. It costs £15 to £20 to treat a single case of Diphtheria in hospital, but for the expenditure of the same sum it is possible to immunise 150 persons against the disease.

With the opening of the new Clinic at Park Lane the Corporation's scheme of Maternity and Child Welfare work is fairly complete, and consolidation rather than further extension is proposed in the immediate future. There is still a need in this town

for a special hospital, or wards, for ailing babies.
INFANT
WELFARE. Such a hospital should deal particularly with cases of mal-nutrition and dietetic disorders in very young children. This is one of the matters that will need consideration in the re-organisation of hospital services forshadowed by the Local Government Act of 1929.

After a very happy association of several years the Health Department lost the services of Dr. B. C. Haller, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in June last on his promotion to Medical Officer of

Health for Bilston. He has been succeeded by Dr. R. W. Eldridge, who is doing excellent work and to whom I am **STAFF, etc.** indebted for certain sections of this report. My sincere thanks are due to the Staff of the Department for their loyalty and for the keenness with which they have carried out their various duties during the year. My thanks are due to the Borough Engineer, the Borough Treasurer, the Water Engineer, the Sewage Outfall Works Manager and the Cleansing Superintendent for certain of the information published in this Report.

Once again I wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their kindly consideration and continued support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.—(Tables II—IV).

In accordance with the Registrar General's instructions the statistics for 1930 have been calculated on the same population as that estimated for the preceding year, namely, 134,300. In view of the imminence of the census results of 1931 it is obviously of little value to indulge in calculations and estimates which may shortly be upset. The natural increase of the population of Wolverhampton during the year was 965.

(a) **Births.**—The births during the year were 2,430, made up of 1,243 males and 1,187 females. Of the above total 96 births were returned as illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimate births was somewhat higher than usual, namely, 4%. There was also a slight increase in the number of still-births, which amounted to 103, of which 6 were illegitimate. There was a further drop in the birth rate to 18·1 per 1,000 population. Although this rate is very low for Wolverhampton, it still compares favourably with that of England and Wales as a whole, which is 16·3 per 1,000 population.

(b) **Deaths.**—Little comment is necessary this year on the mortality figures, which only show slight variations from those of 1928, when a record low rate of 10·7 was obtained. A careful scrutiny of the figures show that the deaths of children between 1 and 15 years had increased to some extent, but that there was a corresponding decrease in the deaths of adults and elderly people. The total number of deaths of infants was practically the same as for 1928. The extra mortality of children from 1 to 15 is due almost entirely to deaths from the ordinary infectious diseases, viz.: diphtheria, whooping cough and measles. The net deaths at all ages recorded in Wolverhampton was 1,465—a figure which is 282 below that for 1929, but 26 in excess of that for 1928. The death rate for the year is 10·9.

Attention should once again be called to the fact that there were 420 deaths in institutions in Wolverhampton which did not properly belong to the town, and were, therefore, excluded from the net figures given above. This again indicates the extent to which this town is a centre for hospital treatment for the surrounding districts. Table III gives a classified list of the causes of death.

Dealing with defined diseases, it is found that there were increases in the deaths from the above mentioned infectious diseases and in the deaths from violence. There were corresponding decreases in the deaths from heart disease and in the miscellaneous groups, which include many nervous diseases, bone diseases and affections of the alimentary system.

Table IV, which gives particulars of the vital statistics in wards, is a most instructive one. Once again the highest birth rates are found in St. James' and Bushbury Wards, whilst Upper Penn is at the other end of the scale. For the third year in succession the highest death rate is found in St. James' Ward, with St. Matthew's Ward a close rival. The lowest death rates once more occurred in Upper Penn and Bushbury Wards. The other headings in this Table are also interesting, the most significant being the high mortality from respiratory diseases in St. James' and St. Matthew's Wards, and the low rates in Upper Penn and Bushbury. With the reservations that the Ward populations are estimated ones, and that the figures are only approximately correct, one may say that Bushbury enjoys a high birth rate and a low death rate, and that Upper Penn also appears to be a particularly healthy district, though in this case the number of young lives is relatively small on account of the low birth rate, and the figures are more liable to error when making comparison.

(c) **Infant Mortality.**—During the year there were 156 deaths under the age of 12 months, and the infant mortality figure is, therefore, 64 deaths under one year per 1,000 births. This is a very satisfactory figure, though not quite as low as that of the previous two years. The neo-natal mortality, or death rate of infants under four weeks of age, shows an increase over last year, and now amounts to 31·7 per 1,000 births. The inferences drawn from the fall last year have not been justified, and we can only re-assert that these neo-natal deaths are due to causes acting before birth, or at birth, and that they will only show a permanent reduction when the women of this district realise the importance of (a) ante-natal care and supervision, and (b) proper hygienic surroundings and skilled attention during the confinement.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) **Public Health Officers of the Corporation:**—(See page 3).

(2) **Nursing in the Home:**—

(a) **General.** The Local District Nursing Association co-operate with the Local Sanitary Authority, and is always ready to undertake the home nursing of cases referred to them.

(b) **Infectious Diseases:**

The Wolverhampton Corporation have an arrangement for the District Nursing Association to undertake the home nursing of necessitous cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, and epidemic Enteritis in children under school age, at a fixed fee per visit. All such cases are referred by medical men in the area and approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

(3) **Midwives.**—(Table VIII.) – During the year 57 Midwives notified their intention to practice within the Borough. Twenty of these were trained Midwives employed in Institutions, 34 were trained Midwives working independently and 3 were untrained. One Midwife was reported to the Central Midwives' Board for a serious breach of the rules. The Board found the case proved and placed the Midwife on probation for a period of six months. There are no Municipal Midwives and no subsidised Midwives in Wolverhampton.

The Local Authority refund the fees of Midwives in cases where the patient is shown to be necessitous. They also grant compensation to Midwives who lose patients booked by them because the latter are subsequently recommended for Institutional treatment on account of some abnormality. The total amount of fees refunded under this scheme amounted to £76 13s. 0d. in 1930.

From the Table appearing on page 56 it will be noted that a very high proportion (80%) of all the births in the Borough are attended by Midwives; also that there is an increasing tendency for them to

call in a medical man in case of emergency as defined by Section IV. of the Midwives' Act, 1918. Owing to the additional amount of unemployment in the town during 1930 the expenses of the Local Supervising Authority under this heading showed a considerable increase. The total amount paid to doctors was £505 and of this sum £105 was recovered from the patients themselves.

(4) National Health Insurance :—

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Benefit Sub-Committee of the local Health Insurance Committee. Certain suggestions for co-ordination in health propaganda work are under consideration.

(5) Poor Law Medical Out-relief :—

The administration of this service is under the Public Assistance Committee of the Council. It would be an advantage if closer co-operation could be established between the work of the two District Medical Officers and that of the Senior Resident Medical Officer at the Local Authority Hospital.

On April 1st, 1930, a slight modification was made in the districts of the two Outdoor Poor Law Medical Officers dealing with Borough cases. The changes thus effected handed over eleven Wards in the town to one of the doctors and the other two Wards to the other doctor. This alteration simplified administration, and also brought the areas served into closer touch with the residences of the Medical Officers.

District No. 1 comprises Heath Town and Bushbury Wards with an approximate population of 28,000 ; District No. 2 comprises all the remaining Wards in the Borough, and has a population of approximately 106,000.

(6) Laboratory Facilities :—

Bacteriological work for the Health Department is all carried out in the Pathological Laboratories of the Royal Hospital. There is no chemical laboratory attached to the Health Department, and all chemical analyses are made by the Public Analyst.

(7) **Legislation in Force.**—In addition to the Adoptive Acts, Bye Laws and Local Regulations mentioned in the last Survey Report, the following are now in force :—

Local Acts :—

Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928. Part 6—Sanitary Provisions.

Bye-Laws with respect to :—

Common Lodging Houses, 1927.
 New Streets and Buildings, 1927.
 Drainage of Existing Buildings, 1927.
 Nursing Homes, 1928.
 Slaughterhouses, 1930.

General Adoptive Acts :—

Public Health Act, 1925. Sections 14, 17, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54 and 55.

(8) **Hospitals.**—For a town of its size Wolverhampton is extremely well served by its general and special Hospitals. Possibly the only feature lacking is a special Hospital for infants and children. It will be observed from Table X that both the Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals cater for a much larger area than is comprised within the boundaries of the town itself. Only 42% of the in-patients at the Royal Hospital are Wolverhampton residents and only 39% of the in-patients at the Women's Hospital are Wolverhampton residents.

When the numbers of out-patients are considered it is found that 41% of the cases treated in the out-patient department of the Royal Hospital come from districts outside the boundaries of the Borough, and for the Women's Hospital this figure is as high as 60%. Similarly, the in-patients at the Local Authority Hospital include approximately 30% of cases chargeable to the County.

At the present time the hospital beds available in the town, excluding those for mental cases, number 808, and of these 487 are occupied by Wolverhampton patients, giving a figure of 3·6 beds per 1,000 population. Owing to the tremendous pressure on the surgical beds of the Royal Hospital an arrangement was made in 1929 with the Board of Guardians whereby certain selected cases on the waiting list of the former Institution should be given operative treatment at the Institution of the latter Authority and that the Board of Management of the Royal Hospital should pay a fee for these cases to the Board of Guardians. This arrangement has been continued during 1930 and has been productive of good results, particularly in the case of workmen and others who had developed some disability which prevented their employment until a radical cure had been brought about by the aid of surgery.

The recent amalgamation of the Royal Hospital, the Women's Hospital and the Maternity Home and District Nursing Association may be looked upon as the foundation stone for a unification of all the hospital services in the town. Pooling of resources, specialization of the individual units, interchangeability of consulting staffs and the arrangement of a clearing-house for patients are some of the possibilities which it is hoped may, in due course, become accomplished facts.

(9) **Maternity and Nursing Homes :—**

At the end of 1930 there were nine premises registered as Maternity Homes, four as Nursing Homes and four as combined Maternity and Nursing Homes.

During the year routine inspections were made of all the Maternity and Nursing Homes. Two keepers sent statements notifying their intention to discontinue practice; the keeper of one Home moved out of the Borough. In all the Homes previously visited, the registers, daily record and receipt books were in order. In two instances there was an extension of the building to accommodate increased staff. Record of this increase in staff was noted.

A special visit was necessary in one case to investigate complaints of a patient. There was no evidence for action in the matter. Permission was granted to the keeper of one Nursing Home for the use of an extra room for a medical or surgical convalescent patient, but not for a maternity case.

No fresh applications for registration were received during the year, nor were any applications made for exemption from registration. No Orders were made cancelling registration.

(10) Maternal Morbidity and Mortality :—

The notifications under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations included 17 cases of Puerperal Fever and 27 of Puerperal Pyrexia. The Corporation's scheme under these Regulations comprise the services of a Consulting Obstetrician, Institutional accommodation at the Septic Block of the Women's Hospital or at the Local Authority Hospital and also the necessary bacteriological examinations. The services of a Consulting Obstetrician were requisitioned in 4 cases, and 40 of the notified cases were removed to Hospital for treatment. The deaths from Puerperal Infection numbered 8, of which 4 were certified as due to Puerperal Fever, and 4 to Puerperal Pyrexia. Special investigations are made into all notified cases of the above two diseases.

The deaths from other diseases of pregnancy or parturition amounted to 5, giving a total of 13 maternal deaths. This corresponds with a maternal mortality of 5.35 per thousand births.

In 1929 a scheme was approved for the services of a Consulting Obstetrician to be available in cases of difficult labour or of emergencies arising during pregnancy. The medical man who calls in a Consultant under this scheme has to furnish a report to the Local Authority as soon afterwards as possible, giving particulars of the patient and the nature of the emergency. The Corporation may reclaim the consultant's fee from the patient if investigations show that she is in a position to pay. During 1930 the services of the Consulting Obstetrician were requisitioned on two occasions for emergencies of this character.

**(11) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.
Homeless Children, etc.**

There is one Institution in the town for unmarried mothers which receives a grant from the Corporation, namely, the Legge Memorial Home—a Diocesan Institution. The Corporation also accepted full financial responsibility for the maintenance of 3 Wolverhampton cases at this Home during the year.

Cleveland House Hostel is another institution in the town which deals with maternity cases, but the primary object of this place is the care and treatment of women suffering from Venereal Disease.

There are two Institutions in the town providing accommodation for homeless children, namely, the Royal Orphanage and St. Jude's Orphanage.

(12) Institutional Provision for Mental Defectives :—

Until the coming into force of the Local Government Act, 1929, Wolverhampton cases of mental deficiency requiring institutional treatment were distributed in various Homes throughout the country, including some at the mental block of the New Cross Institution, which is certified by the Board of Control for the reception of 31 defectives. During 1930 the Board of Management of several of these Institutions have called upon Wolverhampton to withdraw the cases for which they were responsible and make other arrangements for them. As Wolverhampton possesses no Institution of its own for mental defectives, a serious problem has been at once created. A series of conversations have taken place with representatives of Walsall, West Bromwich and Smethwick concerning the future of Great Barr Park Colony, which is approved for the reception of 580 mental defectives. This Colony belonged to the Walsall and West Bromwich Unions Joint Committee, and is now vested in the Corporations of these two County Boroughs. It is suggested that this Colony might conveniently accommodate all the mentally defective patients belonging to these four County Boroughs, and that Wolverhampton and Smethwick should buy themselves in and become partners in this Institution. Discussions of these points are still continuing, and no definite agreement has yet been reached.

(13) Ambulance Facilities :—

(a) *For Infectious Cases*—1 Motor Ambulance at the Borough Fever Hospital.

(b) *For Non-Infectious Cases*—1 Police Ambulance, 1 Ambulance at the Royal Hospital and 2 Ambulances at the Municipal Hospital.

(14) Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

Name and situation	Accommodation	By whom provided
Child Welfare Centres :—		
(1) Lea Road Clinic.	3 sessions a week	Local Authority
(2) Ward Street Clinic.	3 " "	" "
(3) Cong. School, Stafford St.	3 " "	" "
(4) Old Council Offices, Heath Town	3 " "	" "
(5) Moseley Village Clinic	1 " "	" "
Ante-Natal Clinics :—		
Lea Road Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Ward Street Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Old Council Offices, Heath Town.	1 " "	" "
School Clinics :		
Education Offices, North St.	Open daily	" "
Old Council Offices, Heath Town.	4 sessions a week	" "
Orthopædic Clinic :—		
Ward Street Clinic.	Open daily	" "
Artificial Sunlight Clinic :—		
The Royal Hospital.	Open daily	The Royal Hospital
V.D. Treatment Centre :—		
The Royal Hospital.	" "	" "
Tuberculosis Dispensary :—		
Bell Street...	" "	Joint Tuberculosis Committee

(15) Local Government Act, 1929 :—

The Poor Law area, of which Wolverhampton formed a part, was not co-terminous with the Borough boundaries, but also included Darlaston, Short Heath, Wednesfield and Willenhall.

The Poor Law Institution itself is situated partly in the Borough and partly in the County. The children's Cottage Homes are entirely outside the Borough and wholly in the County. On the coming into force of the Local Government Act, 1929, arrangements were made with the County Council by which Wolverhampton took over the management of the Poor Law Institution at New Cross and the Cottage Homes, but it was stipulated that cases from that part of the County area which had formerly been in the Wolverhampton Poor Law area should still be entitled to accommodation for a period of five years. Wolverhampton has, therefore, to find accommodation at New Cross

for County cases, as well as its own, for the further period of five years, the proportion of County cases to Borough cases being roughly as one is to two.

The New Cross Institution is a combined Institution comprising casual wards, a Workhouse, a Hospital and mental wards. There is no separate kitchen or laundry for the Hospital, and no separate stores or separate entrance, the whole of the buildings being carried on as one establishment. It will be noted also that although there is a Hospital of 347 beds, a Workhouse of 614 beds and a Mental Block of 215 beds, there is no separate accommodation for patients who are aged and infirm and bed-ridden, but who require nursing attention rather than medical advice and treatment. There is no infirmary block for this type of case. It was felt that no immediate declaration was possible in respect of the Hospital services provided under the Poor Law, but that attempts must be made (a) to determine the re-arrangements that would be possible when approximately 30% of the beds in the entire Institution were set free by the removal of cases belonging to the County, (b) to carry out any schemes of re-organisation that could be accomplished in the meanwhile. The latter proposals include the re-classification of the cases in the mental wards, those that were certifiable being transferred to mental hospitals or colonies for the mentally defective. Unfortunately the scheme has been held up because the Corporation do not possess any Institution of their own for mental defectives, and the Staffordshire Mental Hospitals Board, on the other hand, are very hard pressed for accommodation for mental cases.

The other development that is being kept in mind is that of the appropriation of the Hospital and its future administration under the Public Health Acts. There are certain minor difficulties in the way of this course of action (other than those mentioned in the first paragraph), but they do not appear to be insuperable, given the goodwill of the persons who will be affected by the change. A declaration has already been made that the domiciliary treatment of blind persons shall henceforth be given under the Blind Persons Act and not by way of Public Assistance. The Committee of the Royal Hospital (incorporating the General Hospital, the Women's Hospital and the District Nursing Association and Maternity Home) have already appointed a small Committee to consult with the Local Authority under Section 13 of the Act, and informal conversations have already taken place.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—(Table XII.)—Three Sessions are held each week in different parts of the town with a lady doctor in attendance at each. This branch of Welfare work is now making very satisfactory progress. Last year there were 377 new cases entered on the books and 1,553 attendances made. This year there have been 408 new cases, with a total of 1,227 attendances. The average attendance per Session has increased from 10·6 expectant mothers to 12·4. Lea Road Clinic has the highest average attendance (17·1) and Heath Town the lowest (8·3). It is hoped that the women from Low Hill will be more ready to attend this Clinic when it is transferred to new premises on the fringe of the Low Hill Estate.

A steady propaganda campaign is still being carried on in respect of the value of proper ante-natal advice and supervision to the expectant mother, and this is slowly having its effect. It has not yet been possible to arrange for post-natal clinics, but this project has not been lost sight of. The event of childbirth not infrequently leaves behind it abnormal conditions which, if untreated, may give rise to much ill-health and disability. A careful examination of the mother when her child is about four weeks old will allow such conditions to be discovered and put right before they have produced serious harm.

Maternity Hospitals.—There is a maternity ward of 22 beds at the Local Authority Hospital, in addition to the maternity block of 20 beds at the Women's Hospital. There is also a small Maternity Home of 8 beds which now receives a grant from the Corporation.

Cases attending the Ante-natal Clinics who are considered to require institutional care during confinement can be sent to any of the above three Institutions at the expense of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. It is found preferable to send abnormal cases to the Women's Hospital and to reserve the Maternity Home and the New Cross Hospital for those in which the home circumstances are unsatisfactory for confinement.

There has been a tremendous increase in the number of midwifery cases conducted at New Cross Hospital during the past three years

(1928-1929-1930) and it is believed that the prejudice against the maternity wards of this Institution has now entirely disappeared. It is hoped in the near future once again to obtain its recognition as a training school for Midwives.

Home Helps.—These are supplied for a period of ten days from the date of the confinement. The sum payable by the family for their services varies between 7/6 and 30/-, although in certain cases the Local Authority grant the services of a Home Help free of charge. There was a falling off in the demand for Home Helps during the year 1930.

Infant Welfare Work.—(Tables XII-XV.)—This includes domiciliary visits by the Health Visitors and also the work at the Infant Welfare Centres. Here again the records show that 1930 has been a very successful year. The nine Health Visitors between them paid a total of 20,019 effective visits to children in their homes, of which 7,465 were routine visits to babies and 10,141 were visits to youngsters between the ages of one and five years. The high proportion of the visits to this latter class is very important. During the year an attempt was made to bring the toddlers under more regular supervision at the Clinics, as it was realised that they were apt to be lost sight of after they reached the age of 18 months or two years. First of all a scheme was tried in which one Session each month was set aside for toddlers only, and mothers were encouraged to bring children over one year of age on this particular day. This did not prove very satisfactory. Next an attempt was made to get these children to attend by sending out post-cards making appointments for them at the Clinic on certain special afternoons. This also gave disappointing results. After that, instructions were given to the Health Visitors to concentrate on home visits to the toddlers in preference to looking up babies who were already being brought to the Clinics by their mothers.

At the end of each year medals are distributed to those children who have made the best attendances during the first five years of life. Small prizes are also given to their mothers, and the prize-giving

ceremony is always made an opportunity for uttering a word in season about the importance of regular attendances at the Clinics until school age is reached. Table XII shows that the total attendances at the various Clinics in 1930 amounted to 29,525, as compared with 27,776 in the previous year. Of this number, approximately 8,931 were seen by the Clinic medical officers. It will be noticed that there were 16,182 attendances of babies under one year of age, and only 13,343 attendances of children between one and five.

During the year approval was given to the erection of a new Infant Welfare Centre in the north-east of the town, and it is hoped that this will be ready for occupation by April, 1931. This Centre will replace the one now in use at the old Council Offices, Heath Town, which has proved inadequate in size and in other essentials for the purpose to which it was adapted. The new Clinic has a splendid position at the junction of Park Lane and First Avenue, and is thus situated midway between the Low Hill and Heath Town districts, both of which it will serve. The interior arrangements are similar to those that experience at the other Centres has shown to be most useful, and include a large central waiting hall, a doctor's room, a toddlers' rest room, a kitchen, a clerk's office, a waiting room and a dispensary. A folding partition separates the weighing room from the main hall, and these two can be thrown into one for meetings or social gatherings. Central heating is provided by the means of a thermostatically controlled gas-fire boiler and low pressure hot water radiators. The side rooms all have gas-fires in addition.

With the completion of this building the Corporation will own 4 centres which have been specially designed and built for Infant Welfare purposes. Every district in the Borough will now be within easy access of a Welfare Clinic, and no mother will have distance as a legitimate excuse for non-attendance.

A passing reference must be made to certain other provisions included in the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme of the Corporation :

(a) **Supplies of Milk.**—All milk issued free to expectant and nursing mothers and young children is in the form of dried milk. The manufacturers put this up in special 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cartons, as it is found that a packet of this size provides the equivalent of 1 pint of milk daily for one week. The same brands of dried milk are also supplied at cost price to mothers and children attending the Clinics if the total income of the family falls within certain limits. The increase in the number of necessitous persons attending the Clinics has caused a 25% increase in the amount of free milk awarded during the year. Penny bottles of Grade “A” milk are on sale each time an infant consultation is held, and are very popular with the younger children.

(b) **Dental Treatment.**—(Table XIII.)—A weekly dental Clinic continues to be held at the Women’s Hospital, and cases are referred to it by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The Corporation also gives financial assistance towards the cost of providing expectant or nursing mothers with artificial dentures if they have had their teeth extracted at the Clinic. During the year there were 52 Sessions of the Dental Clinic at which 445 total attendances of municipal patients were made. The number of artificial dentures supplied was 49.

(c) **Artificial Sunlight.**—Young children in need of light therapy are treated at the Light Department of the Royal Hospital at the expense of the Corporation. Last year 112 children underwent a complete course of this form of treatment on the recommendations of the medical officers at the Infant Welfare Centres.

(d) **Orthopædic Work.**—(Table XLIII.)—This is carried out in conjunction with the Education Committee. The Clinic, which is held at Ward Street, Horseley Fields, is open every day. A whole time Orthopædic Nurse is in attendance, and a specialist Orthopædic Surgeon visits once a week. Cases requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to beds at the Royal Hospital. The cost of the necessary splints and appliances is defrayed by the patients, but the Corporation remit the whole or part of the charges in necessitous cases. This Clinic is doing most excellent work in the early recognition and cure of bony deformities, and in the treatment of weak or paralysed muscles.

During the year the number of new cases under the age of five was 100, the total attendances 2,670, and the number of splints and appliances supplied 47. One child was admitted to the Hospital for operative treatment. (These figures do not take into account the children over five years attending the Clinic, for whom the Education Department are responsible).

Adoption Orders.—Applications for the legal adoption of children under the age of five years are all investigated by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department before the Orders are made, reports being furnished to the Justices as to the home conditions, &c. During the year 1930 there were 14 cases which had to be dealt with in this manner.

Boarded-Out Children.—From April 1st, 1930, each of the Health Visitors was appointed an Infant Protection Visitor under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1929. In one case it was found necessary to remove a child from guardianship to a place of safety, owing to the unsatisfactory conditions of the home in which it was being maintained.

Propaganda.—The usual programme of lectures and demonstrations was carried out at the Clinics during the autumn and winter. The popularity of the meetings for fathers at the Ward Street Centre shows no signs of abating. During the early Spring of the year there was also a series of special talks by various doctors to the mothers at Stafford Street, Lea Road, Ward Street and Moseley Village.

The propaganda films shown by means of the Corporation's portable projector during the year included the following:—

“The Death Mystery.”

“Too Many Pounds.”

“H.M. the Baby.”

In addition to the above, addresses were given to several voluntary organisations in the town, including Tox “H,” the Trinity Wesleyan Guild, the Pioneer Club, &c.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Meteorology.—(Table I.)—The Chief meteorological feature of the year was the excessive rainfall. This amounted to 34·24 inches, and was 7·17 inches in excess of the mean of the past 39 years. The greatest amounts of precipitation occurred in the months of January (5·29 inches) and July (5·52 inches). February was the coldest and the driest month in the year, but the most severe frost was experienced on March 26th when the minimum thermometer registered only 17·5° Fahrenheit. There were spells of fine, warm weather between June 3rd—8th, June 12th—14th and again between September 1st and 5th. The maximum shade temperature was reached on August 29th (88·2° Fahr.) Fog was very prevalent during the month of December.

Water.—As mentioned in previous reports the Corporation are in process of obtaining new sources of supply from two bore-holes, each 1,025 feet deep, at Dimmingsdale in the parish of Lower Penn. Good progress has now been made with the erection of this station and the chimney stack is complete. A site for a wharf is being excavated alongside the canal adjoining the station, in connection with coal delivery from canal barges. When complete it is estimated that this new station will be capable of a yield of 3,000,000 gallons of water a day. The Water Undertaking of the Wolverhampton Corporation supplies a population of 198,000 in an area of 59,000 acres with 4,500,000 gallons of water a day. Routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of this water supply are carried out each month and a summary of the results is as follows :—

Total Solid Matter, dried at 212° F.	32·985	} parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	·001	
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	·007	
Nitric Nitrogen ...	·264	
Chlorine ...	3·242	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	·074	
Appearance ...	Clear	
Colour through 2 feet ...	Pale greenish tinge	
Hardness before boiling ...	13·5°	
Hardness after boiling ...	6·6°	
Temporary hardness ...	6·9°	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Average Organisms per c.c.
On Gelatin at 20° C.	23
On agar-agar at 37° C.	12
B. Coli absent in 50 C.C.	

Rivers, Streams, Drainage and Sewage.—The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following report :—

“The sides and bottom of the Merridale Brook have been concreted. The new pumping station, rising main and sewer for the Finchfield Estate have been completed. Foul and storm water sewers have been laid in Park Lane and Old Fallings Lane. A new 27" storm sewer has been laid at Park Village; also a new storm sewer in Chester Street, to relieve flooding in that neighbourhood. A new storm sewer has been laid in Merridale Hill and Bradmore Road.”

Steady progress is being made with the Corporation's new scheme of sewage disposal. The sewage works manager has been good enough to let me have the following details :—

“Structural work in connection with the new scheme was begun in May, 1930, and of the new work the detritus tanks and secondary digestion tanks, and the main effluent conduit are nearing completion. The existing bio-aeration plant continues to deal with the final purification of the sewage, and it is understood that no material relief to this important stage of the process is to be expected for another two years.”

Closet Accommodation.—Very rapid progress was made in 1930 with the Corporation's scheme for the compulsory conversion of Waste Water Closets. In consequence of the drop in the price of conversion sets (pedestal, cistern, fittings, &c.), it was decided to reduce the Corporation's contribution towards the cost of a W.W.C. conversion from £3 to £2 10s. 0d. Two months' notice was given of this proposal, which had the effect of speeding up the work carried out during April and May. Altogether there were 2,210 conversions passed during the year, and it is intended that the entire scheme shall be completed during the next twelve months. In cases where the owner defaults in carrying out the work after a proper notice has been

served upon him, the Corporation avail themselves of their right to do the conversion themselves and recover from the owner the proportion of the costs payable by him. In the year under review it was necessary to act in the owner's default in 41 cases. Seeing that the above conversion scheme was only commenced in 1926, it is highly satisfactory to find that a work of such magnitude as dealing with 8,500 w.w.c.'s has been put through so very quickly and with such little friction. On December 31st, 1930, the numbers of the various sanitary conveniences, other than water closets, in use in the Borough were given as follows :—

Privy Middens	...	...	9
Cess Pools	...	...	48
Pail Closets	...	...	149
Waste Water Closets	...	...	999

Scavenging.—The ownership of all the ashbins in the Borough in use for private dwellinghouses now vests in the Corporation. In spite of a few complaints from householders who considered that the dustbin at their house was still their own property and who were seriously grieved because (by some oversight) their bin got changed for that of their neighbour, it may be said that the new scheme is working smoothly. It certainly has been effective in bringing about the speedy replacing of defective and worn-out bins without wasting a tremendous amount of the time of the officials concerned. As the Cleansing Department are now placing contracts for thousands of dustbins, they can purchase them most economically and it has therefore been possible to reduce the charge to householders for the maintenance of a dustbin from 2/- per annum to 1/8.

At the beginning of 1930 it was decided to put in force Section 57 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928, which requires the conversion of shovel-up ashpits into receptacles for ashbins. In these cases the Corporation share with the owner the approved cost of altering the shovel-up and supplying the first bin, which latter thereupon becomes the property of the Corporation under Section 58 of the same Act. A total of 564 shovel-ups were dealt with in this way during the year. The relative number of ashbins and ashpits in the Borough at the end of December, 1930, is given as follows :—

Ash Bins	...	...	...	29,307
Open Ash Pits	...	...	...	6
Shovel-ups	...	...	...	1,634
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	100

Although the complete abolition of all ashpits will be a great sanitary advance, there is still some room for improvement in the method of refuse collection. The actual transfer of the contents of the ashbins to the dust-cart gives rise to a great deal of dust, and is objectionable on a windy day. There are now in existence several methods by which the operation of loading the dust-cart may be rendered "dustless," and it is desirable that careful consideration should be given to the practicability of one of them for Wolverhampton, or alternatively, to a scheme for replacing the full bin by an empty one. No change has taken place in the system of refuse disposal, which is partly by incineration and partly by controlled tipping.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—A tabular summary of the work of the examining officer under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877-84, appears on page 57. The report of the Workshops Inspector, dealing with the inspections made by him, the defects discovered, &c., is summarised in Table XVIII. In five instances H.M. Inspector reported defects remediable under the Public Health Act, and appropriate action was taken. In one case objection was raised to the lack of ventilation of a basement workroom and after correspondence with the owners, a suitable fan was installed. Tables XIX to XXII give the particulars required under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926. Dealing first with the routine inspection work, it is found that a considerable number of visits were paid in connection with the occurrence of non-notifiable infectious diseases (*e.g.* measles) for the purpose of ascertaining particulars of contacts. There was also an increase in the inspections paid to premises where meat and other foods are prepared or stored or exposed for sale. The total inspections made (50,531) compares favourably with those of the previous year (47,019).

Smoke Abatement.—There were 285 observations made during the year, and warning letters were sent to certain firms. It became necessary to deal with the smoke nuisance from one boiler chimney but the offence ceased on threat of legal proceedings. The Corporation have not yet made bye-laws under Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. The gauge for measuring the amount of impurity deposited from the atmosphere was in use throughout the year. In the centre of the town the total amount of insoluble matter deposited per annum slightly exceeds 161 tons per square mile, and is

made up of 5·45 tons of tar, 125·15 tons of ash and 30·73 tons of non-tarry carbonaceous matter. As compared with last year there has been a considerable increase in the amount of ash, and a corresponding decrease in the amount of non-tarry matter. The soluble matter brought down in the rain shows an increase this year which may be correlated with the exceptionally heavy rainfall. The increase in the amount of ammonia is particularly noticeable. The results of the monthly analyses are given in Table XXIII.

The Health Department have several times had complaints of the emission of fumes or dust from factories, but not from a fire-place or furnace in connection therewith. Although it would appear that action can be taken under the Factory and Workshops Act to protect the workers in such factories from atmospheric impurity produced within the factory, it is doubtful if the Local Sanitary Authority have any power to take action for the protection of residents in the vicinity of factories when the latter are the sufferers.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are still seven registered common lodging houses in the town, all maintained in a satisfactory condition. The Corporation has now become the owner of one of the largest of these.

Offensive Trades.—The list of the Offensive Trades established in Wolverhampton is as follows:—

Bone Boilers	...	...	1
Gut Serapers	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Dealers	...	...	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	3
Tripe Boilers	...	...	11
Fish Friers	...	...	96
Fat Melters	...	...	3

No action became necessary during 1930 under the special Bye-laws regulating these classes of premises. One gut-scraping sanction was transferred from old premises near the centre of the town to new works on the outskirts. The Corporation granted two new sanctions for fish-frying and refused 14.

Cleansing of Persons.—The Health Department is not infrequently asked to deal with aged and infirm persons living alone who are unable to look after themselves and who have no friends to help them, but who refuse to go to an Institution. Special legal powers should be obtained to compel the removal of such cases when they are unable to look after their houses properly. The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, Section 120, gives the Corporation power to apply for an Order for the temporary removal and cleansing of those whose persons and clothing are certified to be foul and filthy. This Section was invoked last year in two cases. One of the persons whose removal was effected was so seriously ill that she died in the Local Authority Hospital a few days later.

Schools.—The sanitary conditions and the water supply of the schools under the supervision of the Local Education Authority have been maintained in a satisfactory condition. All the sanitary conveniences are on the water carriage system, and the trough closets, where such obtain, are now being converted to pedestal W.C.'s, with individual flush.

One Infant's department was closed for a period of 15 days on account of the prevalence of Measles. During 1930 the Health Department issued exclusion notices in respect of 2,436 scholars on account of the presence of infectious disease in the homes.

Rag Flock Act.—There are no premises in the town at which rag flock is manufactured. 9 samples of this material were taken during the year from various bedding manufacturers and upholsterers in the town.



HOUSING.

(1) **General Observations.**—Wolverhampton is essentially an industrial town which formerly was able to house all its workers within its own boundaries. In the year 1840 the population was 35,000, and it was a small but fairly prosperous market town with a few industries of its own, notably coal, iron and metal works. Then came the tremendous boom in the iron and steel trades. Wolverhampton's population doubled itself within the space of 30 years, and simultaneously there was a rapid expansion of housing to accommodate this influx of workers. The artisan dwelling-houses of the pre-1840 type have most of them been swept away by now (a big improvement scheme involving 666 houses was carried out by the Corporation under the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwelling-house Improvement Act between 1877 and 1901) but the great mass of houses that were so hurriedly erected round about 1850-60 are most of them worn out. The builders of those days were hampered by no building restrictions or bye-laws. They could put 40 or 50 houses to the acre and they did; they could erect back-to-back houses and they did; the need for damp courses, adequate ventilation and lighting, sinks, food cupboards and the like did not worry them and so these matters were overlooked. The houses of this type commonly consist of a living-room and a scullery on the ground floor and two bedrooms upstairs. Many of the houses are arranged in courts and the back houses in the court will naturally have a blank wall on three sides and are for all practical purposes back-to-back houses. There will be lavatories and wash-houses in these courts for common use, and also common standpipes for water. It is estimated that houses of this type constitute about 10% of the total.

The next distinctive type of artisan dwelling is that erected between 1875 and 1900, or thereabouts. This usually has two ground floor rooms and a scullery and three bedrooms, one of which is over the scullery. Each of these houses will have its own private yard. There is, of course, an intermediate type between the two described above. A reference to the rateable value of the various properties in the town gives some idea of the proportion of very small dwelling-houses, 40% of all the dwelling-houses being rated at £8 or under. (For comparison it should be stated that the rateable value of the ordinary type of municipal three-bedroomed house is £11 or £12. A still cheaper type of three-bedroomed house was designed and built last year. This is rated at £10. The Corporation two-bedroomed houses are rated at

£9). The oldest type of house in the Borough suffers from numerous defects, many of which have been referred to above. They are crowded together and suffer from a lack of air-space and daylight. High walls separate the houses standing on one common back-yard, from those adjoining and reduce to a minimum the ventilating effects of air-currents. The brickwork of many houses is perished and porous; it is most unusual to find any evidence of a damp-proof course; there is no sink or tap in the house; the only facilities for washing clothes are in a common wash-house at the back, and the only food store is a cupboard in the living-room or on shelves at the top of the cellar steps (in houses where there is a cellar).

(2) **Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.**—The Housing Manager estimates the needs of the Borough for the cheapest type of Corporation houses as 150 houses a year for the next five years. This does not include a large number of sub-tenants and of families now living in houses, the bedroom accommodation of which is insufficient for them, but who cannot, at the present time, afford the rent of a suitable sized Corporation house by reason of their circumstances. Many families now living in the older type of houses would prefer to make a change to a municipal house if the extra rent—approximately 3/- to 3/6—did not prove an insuperable difficulty.

There have been no important changes in the population during the year under review. The largest housing estate of the Corporation lies about two miles to the north-east of the town, in Bushbury ward. There is no difficulty in providing further sites for houses in this situation, but any extensive addition to the houses in this direction will have to take place on the far side. It is desirable as well as necessary to place housing estates on the outskirts of a town, but the persons re-housed in them should be able to have some choice of sites, according to the district in which their work lies. If a man is employed on the southern extremity of the Borough it is a serious matter for him to have to live away out in the north-east sector. Unfortunately there are no large areas of land within the Borough on these east or south sites which are available for housing purposes.

(3) **Overcrowding.**—Information with regard to cases of gross overcrowding has been obtained partly by complaints and partly by routine enquiries in connection with infectious diseases, Tuberculosis or similar matters. There were 128 cases of overcrowding reported

during the year, 73 of which were remedied upon service of notice. One can distinguish two types of overcrowding. The first comprises two or more families living in one house. In this case the tenant is mostly to blame for having sub-let a portion of the house, whether it was on account of the additional income or by reason of compassion on a homeless family. The second class includes large families living in rooms whose size is insufficient for their needs. In the former class the sub-tenants are often able to pay the rent of a Corporation house, and will take one if it is offered them. In the latter class the actual number of mouths to feed causes the question of rent to be a very serious one, and these people as a rule cannot afford the rent of a house with accommodation appropriate to their numbers. A number of prosecutions for overcrowding were taken in 1930, not from any desire to punish the offenders, but solely for the purpose of getting healthier housing conditions for the younger members of the family. The following are examples of some of the cases dealt with :—

Case 1.—Three-storey back-to-back house. First floor bedroom 1,071 cu. ft., 134 sq. ft. floor area. Man and wife and 4 daughters, aged 16, 10, 7 and 6 years, and 2 boys, 3 and 1½ years.

Second floor bedroom (attic), 938 cu. ft. and 134 sq. ft. floor area. Occupied by five sons, ages 20, 18, 14, 8 and 4 years.

Income £3 5s. 0d. Rent 4s. 2d. Result :—After 5 adjournments, given tenancy of Council House.

Case 2.—Two-storey house, 2 rooms ground floor and 2 rooms first floor. Front bedroom, 907 cu. ft. and 122 sq. ft. floor area. Man and wife and 4 daughters, ages 6, 4, 3 and 1 year.

Back bedroom, 478 cu. ft. and 63 sq. ft. floor area, 5 sons, ages 16, 12, 10, 9 and 8 years.

Income £3. Rent 4s. 11d. Result ;—After one adjournment, Order made to abate overcrowding in 28 days. Housing Department approved applicant for a “C” type house.

Case 3.—Two-storey house, 2 rooms ground floor and 2 rooms first floor. Front bedroom, 1,023 cu. ft. and 132 sq. ft. floor area. Man and wife and 3 daughters, ages 19, 7, 5, and a son aged 2 years.

Back bedroom, 511 cu. ft. and 66 sq. ft. floor area, 3 sons, 17, 12 and 9 years.

Income £4. Rent 5s. 5½d. Result :—After one adjournment, defendant changed into larger house.

Case 4.—Two-storey house, 1 room ground floor and 2 rooms first floor. Front bedroom, 880 cu. ft. and 110 sq. ft. floor area. Man and wife and 4 daughters, ages 19, 10, 8 and 3 years. Back bedroom, 352 cu. ft. and 44 sq. ft. floor area, 3 sons, 17, 15 and 13 years.

Income over £4. Rent 4s. 10½d. Result :—After two adjournments, defendant allotted a Council House.

Case 5.—Two-storey house. 1 room ground floor and 1 room first floor. Bedroom, 791 cu. ft. space and 99½ sq. ft. floor area. Man and wife, 2 sons, 10 and 6 years, and 2 daughters, 5 and 2 years. Occupier's mother, aged 71 years, slept downstairs.

Income £1 14s. 0d. (unemployment) and 10s. old age pension. Rent 4s. 4d. Result:—After one adjournment, Order made to abate in 28 days, and subsequently the two sons were accommodated next door.

Case 6.—Two-storey house. Living room and small dark scullery on ground floor and one bedroom on 1st floor. Space 1,089 cu. ft. and floor area 132 sq. ft. Occupiers:—Man and wife, 4 sons, aged 10, 9, 7 and 3 years, and a daughter aged 5 years.

Income £2 6s. 0d. Rent 6s. weekly. Result:—Order made to abate in 4 weeks, and subsequently defendant allotted a Council house.

Case 7.—Two-storey house, 2 rooms ground floor, 2 rooms first floor. First floor front room, 779 cu. ft. and 109 sq. ft. floor area. Occupied by man and wife, 2 daughters aged 9 and 2½ years, and 2 sons 7 and 2/12 years.

First floor back room space, 422 cu. ft. and 59 sq. ft. floor area, occupied by five daughters, 18, 16, 14, 12 and 11 years.

Income £3 14s. 0d. Rent 4s. 8d. Result:—After one adjournment, Order made to abate in 28 days. Subsequently 3 daughters, aged 18, 14 and 12 years, were transferred to relatives to sleep out.

Cases 8 and 9.—Two-storey house, 2 rooms ground floor, 2 rooms first floor. Ground floor (left room) space, 1,115 cu. ft. and 135 sq. ft. floor area, occupied by 2 families (13 persons) as living room during day and for sleeping room during night, by man, wife, boy 3 years and girl 3 weeks.

Ground floor (right room), 1,081 cu. ft. space, and 135 sq. ft. floor area. Occupied as sleeping room by 4 boys, 8, 6, 5 and 3 years respectively.

First floor room (right) space 1,017 cu. ft. and 123 sq. ft. floor area. Occupied as sleeping room by man and wife and boy aged 3 years.

First floor room (left) space 1,081 cu. ft. and 135 sq. ft. floor area. Occupied as sleeping room by 2 girls, aged 11 and 12 years.

Rent 6s. weekly. Income £2 16s. 0d. Result:—Order made to abate in 4 weeks. Council house arranged as soon as available.

(4) (*a and b*) **Fitness of Houses.**—Full reference to this subject has already been made in the general observations, (see page 29). No special difficulties have been encountered in dealing with the defects discovered in individual houses. No action has been taken under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, all proceedings being instituted under the Public Health Act.

(*c*) **Internal Water Supplies.**—It is estimated that 21% of all the houses in the Borough have to obtain their water from a standpipe outside the building. About 76% of these houses share a common tap with one or more other houses.

(d) **Water Closet Accommodation.**—The house having an outside standpipe is generally the house with water closet accommodation in a common yard. The estimate for these is 16% or approximately 4,986 houses. It is estimated that 5,144 houses have an outside sanitary convenience in common, but not more than two houses are permitted to use the same convenience.

(5) **Unhealthy Areas.**—At the end of 1930 a re-survey was made of the unhealthy areas in the borough. It was decided to proceed immediately with the Brickkiln Croft Area scheme which had been held up for three years pending the passage of legislation amending Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925. This area contains 163 houses and has a population of 740 persons. Full reference was made to this scheme in my Annual Report for 1927. The official representation under Section 51 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930, was made in October and the scheme was submitted to the Council at their meeting in the following month.*

A preliminary report was also submitted to the Health Committee with reference to an unhealthy area in the vicinity of Walsall Street, and it was recommended that this area should be dealt with after the Brickkiln Croft scheme had been completed. The Walsall Street area covers about 12 acres of land, and includes somewhere about 850 houses. The Corporation housing programme for the next five years consists of 1,000 houses for re-housing persons displaced by slum clearance schemes and the demolition of individual unfit houses, together with 750 houses to meet the unsatisfied demand and the normal growth.

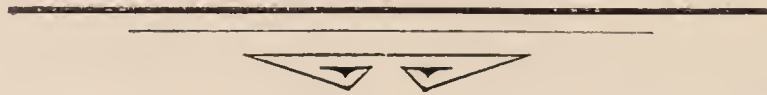
(6) **Bye-laws relating to Houses, etc.**—Consideration has been given to the introduction of new bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings, but it would seem that the model bye-laws under this heading would not be of great assistance in dealing with the chief difficulty—that of the sub-letting of one or two rooms in a house.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—These are now dealt with under Section 56 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928, which prohibits the use of a tent, van, shed or similar structure for human habitation on any land within the Borough without the previous approval of the Corporation.

* Certain modifications were subsequently made in this scheme and a revised report was approved by the Council in April, 1931.

(7) **General Observations.**—It is already becoming evident that arrangements for dealing with unfit houses under the Housing Act, 1930, will present considerable difficulties, even with the assistance of the “pool” for granting some measure of rent relief in deserving cases. Although there are many families living in worn-out and cheaply-rented rooms, who could quite well afford to occupy municipal dwellings with adequate accommodation, it is an undoubted fact that the majority of people are compelled to live in slum dwellings from economical necessity. The larger the family, in these cases, the less money there is available for rent. It is thus found that these unhealthy dwellings of two rooms up and two rooms down frequently house quite large families. Given some measure of rent relief these people could pay for a two-bedroomed Corporation house but they would still be living under conditions of overcrowding and there would still be a lack of separate bedroom accommodation for the sexes.

A Local Authority cannot willingly become a party to overcrowding in their municipal house lettings and have to take into consideration the ages, numbers and sex of the various members of the family when offering a house. For example, a family of five or six persons at present paying 4s. to 4s. 6d. for a small dwelling, cannot be offered in exchange anything less than one at 9s. 6d. (which includes rates and a standing charge of 1s. for electric light). From the calculations that have been made it seems as if the rent subsidy would be completely swamped should there be many cases of this kind.



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**—The Corporation's Veterinary Officer paid periodical visits of inspection to all the dairy herds in the Borough. In addition, the Sanitary Inspectors closely supervised the dairies, cowsheds and milk-shops in their respective districts. During 1930 there were 141 visits to cowsheds and 2,060 to dairies and milk-shops. A warning letter was sent to one cow-keeper for failing to observe the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1925. An unsuccessful application was also made to the magistrates to remove from the register the name of a milk retailer who had been convicted of obstructing the Sampling Officer in the execution of his duty. Four milk samples were examined during the year for the presence of dirt. In three cases moist sediment was present to the extent of one part in 100,000, and in the fourth case two parts per 100,000 were reported. Thirty-eight milks (the majority of which were Grade "A" and Grade "A" T.T.) were examined for the presence of living tubercle bacilli. A positive result was obtained in the case of one Grade "A" milk, and the Licensing Authority were notified accordingly.

Bacteriological examinations were made of all milks sold under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, as well as of certain samples of raw milks. The results are given in Table XXV. The average number of organisms per c.c. in the Grade "A" milks examined, works out at 5,250. In five of the 61 samples examined, coliform bacilli were reported present in .01 of a c.c. The average bacterial content of the ordinary milks examined was 84,160 organisms per c.c., and 64% of the samples showed the presence of B. Coli in 0.01 c.c. of the milk.

On account of the dirty condition of her premises, one retailer of milk was prohibited from selling loose milk and her registration was continued on the understanding that only bottled milk should be sold by her.

(b) **Meat and other Foods.**—The Corporation employ one full-time Meat Inspector, who is on duty at the Public Abattoir. The several District Inspectors (all of whom possess the Certificate of Meat and other Foods granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute) supervise the private slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, market stalls, &c., in their own districts.

During the year 58 communications were received from the Port of London Authority notifying the dispatch of consignments of 9,150 carcasses of imported sheep and lambs to various wholesale meat depots in this town. The notifications stated that ten per cent. of the carcasses had been examined and found to be free from disease. The Meat Inspector called and made a further examination of a specified proportion (10%) of these carcasses on their arrival at Wolverhampton, but failed to discover any signs of Caseous Lymphadenitis. Only sheep and lambs over 42 lbs. in weight were examined. No severed parts of carcasses were included in the consignments.

During the year a Bye-law was passed requiring the use of a mechanically-operated instrument for stunning animals in private slaughterhouses, or in the Public Abattoir, prior to their slaughter. This Bye-law does not apply to sheep or pigs.

As far as Wolverhampton is concerned the question of private slaughterhouses has now been amicably settled. The result of the appeal referred to in my last Report made it clear that the Wolverhampton Corporation in their Local Act of 1869 had very special powers in connection with the licensing of slaughterhouses. A series of conferences took place between the Butchers' Representatives and the Health Committee, and it was finally agreed that the licences of the 18 existing private slaughterhouses should be renewed actually for a period of 5 years ending on the 9th November, 1935, at the end of which time they should lapse absolutely. Special terms were granted to 2 manufacturing pork butchers who possess private slaughterhouses; in their case the Corporation agreed that they should each be permitted to construct new slaughterhouses for purposes exclusively connected with the business of a pork butcher, provided that the new premises were completed by November, 1935, and were built upon sites and in accordance with plans previously approved by the Corporation.

The Public Abattoir is working satisfactorily, and has been visited by numerous deputations from other towns during the year. A new pig-market has recently been erected by the Corporation on an adjoining site.

(c) **Adulteration—Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928.**—The total number of samples taken for the year was 313, of which 21—or 6·7%—were reported as non-genuine. Of the 134 milk samples examined, 11—or 8·2%—were found to be adulterated. In 10 instances the deficiency was of milk fat. In one case added water was found to the extent of 23·5% and the vendor was convicted and fined £10 (with costs £3 13s. 0d.) Proceedings were instituted against a purveyor of milk for obstruction under Section 24. He was convicted and fined £10. The Public Analyst was asked to make a chemical examination of a sample of banana cream, which was stated on the label to contain eggs, with other ingredients. He reported that he could find no trace of any eggs. After correspondence had taken place with the manufacturers, the latter agreed to amend the description on the label.

One formal sample of malt vinegar was reported to consist of 100% artificial vinegar. The vendor was fined £1 10s. 0d. and £2 18s. 6d. costs. (For list of samples taken and results of prosecutions, see Tables XXIX and XXX).

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.—Four samples were taken under these Regulations and were reported as genuine.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.—No samples were taken under these regulations during the year.

Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927.—All samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, likely to contain preservatives, are examined for the presence of same. Five samples of sausage and one sample of beer were found to contain Sulphur Dioxide, but in each case the amount was less than the permissible amount. In four instances where sausage was found to contain Sulphur Dioxide and the necessary notice was not given or displayed as required by the Regulations, the vendor was cautioned.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.—Four samples of cream and one sample of cream pastries were submitted for analysis and found to be genuine.

(*d*) **Chemical Examinations.**—Chemical examinations of food stuffs are undertaken by the Public Analyst for the Borough. Bacteriological work in connection with foods is carried out at the bacteriological laboratories of the Royal Hospital.

(*e*) **Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.**—By Section IX. of the above Act, the Food and Drugs Authority is charged with the execution of the above, and all Orders made thereunder, so far as they relate to food-stuffs. Orders in Council are now in force dealing with the marking of imported currants, raisins, sultanas, dried eggs, eggs in shell, honey, apples, oat products and tomatoes.

A public notice was inserted in the local paper on two successive evenings, giving a summary of the requirements of these Orders.

At one time it was found that foreign eggs, from which the marks had been obliterated, were being sold as English new-laid. It was difficult to obtain evidence that would have justified proceedings being instituted, but the action taken by the Inspector was followed by a cessation of the practice for the time being. Special attention will again be paid to this matter in the autumn when fresh English eggs are becoming scarce, and fraudulent substitution is most likely to take place.

It was also found that the practice of selling foreign tomatoes as English, or without an indication of the country of origin, was very general. Twenty-nine instances were reported of foreign tomatoes being exposed for sale without an indication of origin. Proceedings were instituted in eight cases where the traders concerned had been previously warned but had taken no steps to comply with the Order. A conviction was recorded in each case, and fines and costs totalling £11 14s. 0d. were imposed. In the other cases warning letters were sent.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small Pox.—There were no cases of Small Pox in Wolverhampton during the year 1930. One or two contacts of cases in other towns were reported as having come to this town, and a close surveillance was maintained of them during the quarantine period.

Vaccination.—No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. The following table indicates the position in Wolverhampton as regards Vaccination :—

Total No. of Certificates of Successful primary Vaccina- tions received during the year.	Total No. of Exemptions received during the year.	Total No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility.	No. of Births returned in the Births List Sheets during the year.
822	1677	2	2659

Only 31% of the babies born last year have been vaccinated.

Scarlet Fever.—The incidence of Scarlet Fever during the fourth quarter of the year was rather higher than usual, although the large majority of cases remained mild in character. It will be noted that there were 87 cases of Scarlet Fever in Bushbury Ward. The epidemic in this locality appears to have arisen through the occurrence of one or more missed cases which were allowed to attend school whilst infective.

During the year 299 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, but 9 of these notifications were subsequently cancelled, as the disease proved not to be Scarlet Fever. There were 266 of the notified cases (89%) removed to Hospital for isolation and treatment. Two deaths from Scarlet Fever occurred during the year, one in Hospital and one at home. The incidence of return cases was somewhat higher than usual, namely, 12, the interval elapsing between discharge and the occurrence of a second case varying from 4 days to 20 days. On page 74 there will be found the usual Table giving the incidence of second cases of Scarlet Fever and its relationship to overcrowding.

Measles.—This disease was widespread throughout the whole year, and was the cause of a great deal of absence from school. The School Medical Department reported the incidence of 1,337 cases of

Measles or suspected Measles, all of which were investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the contacts excluded were necessary. The death rate from Measles was 0·16 per 1,000.

Whooping-Cough.—Fourteen deaths were reported, seven of which occurred in infants under the age of one year. The death-rate from Whooping-Cough was 0·10 per 1,000 population.

Diphtheria.—In the report for last year special mention was made of the fact that Wolverhampton had been relatively free from Diphtheria for a number of years, although this disease had been fairly widespread in surrounding districts. In 1930 there was a big jump in the number of Diphtheria cases notified, the net total being 130 (*i.e.* 146 notified, with subsequent revision of diagnosis in 16 cases). There were 130 of the notified cases removed to Hospital for treatment, and 11 deaths occurred, nine of which were in Hospital and two at home.

Immunization against Diphtheria.—In the last quarter of the year a determined effort was made to increase the number of cases immunized against Diphtheria. To begin with, special talks were given to the parents attending the Infant Welfare Clinics. The procedure was explained individually to mothers with children between the ages of two and five years, these being the most susceptible years of life to Diphtheria. Demonstrations were also given to the mothers at the Clinics. In the case of these young children, preliminary Schick-testing has not been done, as there are extremely few children of the above age who are not susceptible to this disease. A confirmatory Schick test will be done in all cases after some months have elapsed, as this is the only method by which it can be definitely ascertained whether a child has been satisfactorily immunized. Three injections of the serum are given at weekly intervals,

During the same period patients admitted into the Borough Hospital not suffering from Diphtheria have also been immunized.

By these two methods the following numbers have been treated :—

Ward Street Clinic	...	...	65
Heath Town Clinic	...	...	39
Lea Road Clinic	...	...	4
Borough Hospital	...	..	44
Total	...	...	<hr/>152 <hr/>

Enteric Fever.—Three cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified during the year, and all were successfully treated in Hospital. One of these three cases occurred in a nurse who had contracted it in the course of her professional duties. Two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, one of which was subsequently cancelled. Enteric Fever was given as the cause of death of an infant aged 10 months, which had not been previously notified as suffering from the disease. It is understood that the *post mortem* appearances in this case were suggestive but not conclusive, and that no cultural examinations were carried out.

Miscellaneous.—One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was reported during the year, and the patient made a satisfactory recovery. A further case of this disease was also notified, but subsequently proved to be one of Tuberculous Meningitis, which ended fatally.

Forty-four cases of Erysipelas were notified, 20 of which were treated in Hospital. All the cases but three recovered.

One case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was notified, and one case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. No cases of Malaria, either imported or induced for therapeutic purposes, were heard of.

Cancer.—The deaths from Cancer during the year numbered 183 (R.G.), and were two units in excess of those for 1929. Table XXXVIII gives the sites of the various malignant growths and the ages and sexes of the cases. This year there has been a slight decrease in the number of female deaths from Cancer of the stomach and intestines, but a corresponding increase in deaths from Cancers peculiar to women.

The proposals for a systematic investigation into the histories of patients suffering from Cancer, has been referred to the Board of Management of the Royal Hospital, in order to ascertain if their medical staff would be willing to co-operate.

BOROUGH HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Borough Hospital has been fairly full throughout the year, apart from a quiet period during the summer. At times the accommodation has been taxed to its limits. The number of admissions in the year was 65 greater than the previous year, almost the whole increase occurring in the number of Diphtheria cases.

For the last two months of the year every case admitted into the Hospital, not suffering from Diphtheria, was immunized against this disease by a series of injections. Adults were first Schick-tested and, if found to be susceptible to Diphtheria, they received the immunizing injections. In this way 44 cases were immunized against Diphtheria, and the procedure is being continued.

The whole staff of nurses and maids were Schick-tested and four of them who were found to be susceptible were immunized.

Scarlet Fever.—The majority of patients admitted with Scarlet Fever were of about average severity, though a fair number were decidedly mild. There were also a small number of severe septic cases.

Every definite case of Scarlet Fever, if admitted within two or three days of the onset of the disease, is given Scarlatinal Anti-Streptococcus Serum. This practice undoubtedly has a beneficial influence on the incidence and severity of complications common in this disease. The serum was administered intravenously to three patients.

There were 307 admissions and in 13 cases the diagnosis was revised. There were 2 deaths. The first was an extremely septic case, and was not admitted to Hospital until 14 days after the onset of the disease. The patient was then very ill. The second case was found not to be suffering from Scarlet Fever, but Measles, and died from pneumonia. The corrected mortality is, therefore, .34%.

Complications were not common and frequently the discharge of patients had to be delayed merely on account of slowly-healing septic spots.

Diphtheria.—There was a marked increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria, and a relatively high proportion were of a severe type.

It will be noted that of 184 notified cases of Diphtheria which were admitted, 43 were found not to be suffering from Diphtheria. In most of these a positive swab result had been obtained, though there was little clinical evidence of the disease, and this had been the deciding factor in sending the case to Hospital. This procedure does no harm if the patient happens to be non-Diphtheritic, but is liable to lead to disaster if applied generally.

The number of deaths was 13, but of these two were not suffering from Diphtheria, so that there were 11 deaths due to the disease. The corrected case mortality is, therefore, 7·8%. In 8 of these 11 cases swabs were taken before admission, and in 6 a positive result was obtained before the patient was sent to Hospital. When it is also remembered that 10 of the 11 deaths occurred on the 4th—6th day of the disease and that 8 of the 11 died within 48 hours of admission (6 within 24 hours), it will be seen that delay in waiting for the swab report was evidently a significant factor. In only two of these cases was antitoxin given previous to admission.

The clinical appearance should be the first consideration in deciding whether a patient is suffering from Diphtheria, and the swabs are of secondary importance.

There were 19 cases of laryngeal Diphtheria, 7 requiring an operation for tracheotomy. Of these three died. They were all almost moribund on admission. The use of the steam kettle, as in previous years, has been found to be beneficial in this form of the disease.

The intravenous administration of Anti-toxin in the most severe cases has been continued, and in 1930 twenty-three patients were treated in this way.

Other Diseases.—In addition to Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the following diseases have been treated during the year at the Borough Hospital—Typhoid Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas and Chicken Pox.

There was one death from Measles with Pneumonia.

Tuberculosis.—There was a reduction in the total number of new cases notified during the year, particularly the pulmonary type of the disease. This decrease showed itself chiefly in young female cases under 25, and in male cases over 25 years of age. The usual details regarding the efficiency, or otherwise, of the notification of this disease are given in Table XLI, which also records the interval elapsing between notification and death in those cases which terminated fatally. It will be seen that the proportion of unnotified cases last year was 26·6%, of which the greater proportion were non-pulmonary cases. A carefully-worded letter is despatched to the medical man signing the

death certificate of each of these notified cases, reminding him of his legal obligation in the matter, and also of the importance of early notification. The total deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis number 120, as compared with 123 in the previous year. The following Table demonstrates that there was a satisfactory fall in the death-rate between 1926-28, but that it has again risen considerably during the past two years :—

Year.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis, all forms (per 1,000 population).	
1926	...	1·08
1927	...	·87
1928	...	·78
1929	...	·92
1930	...	·91

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. A report was received from the Tuberculosis Officer with reference to one advanced case of the disease, in which the patient was considered liable to be spreading the infection to others. Pressure was successful in inducing this person to enter an institution for treatment without the necessity for formal action under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

At the end of 1930, the number of active cases of Tuberculosis on the Tuberculosis Register for Wolverhampton was as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	956
Other Forms 	133
<hr/>	
Total	1,089
<hr/>	

During 1930 a special effort was made to improve unsatisfactory housing conditions of persons suffering from Tuberculosis. An investigation was made of every recent case to ascertain those in which the sufferer was sharing a bedroom and/or a bed with other members of the household. The home circumstances of these families were then ascertained, and also their willingness, or otherwise, to become tenants of a Corporation house. A list was then prepared of all families containing one or more cases of Tuberculosis who were in urgent need of better housing accommodation, in order that the consumptive member of it could have a bedroom to himself and enjoy the benefits of fresh

air in the outskirts of the town. By arrangement with the Housing Department, preferential consideration was given to these applicants in the allocation of Corporation houses, and at the end of 1930 there were 16 of these cases that had been dealt with in this way. In some of these cases of Tuberculosis the restricted income of the family makes it difficult or impossible to afford the rent of a municipal house. There are other families of such a size that it is impossible to make a satisfactory arrangement for the patient to have a bedroom to himself, even in one of the larger Corporation houses. These special cases are now being investigated more fully, and it is hoped that a satisfactory plan can be evolved for dealing with them. The results of the examination of milk samples for the presence of living tubercle bacilli will be found in Tables XXV and XXVI.

Venereal Diseases.—There has been no change in the scheme outlined in previous reports. A special treatment centre in one wing of the new out-patient department of the Royal Hospital is open each morning and afternoon and on 3 evenings a week. Three beds in the Royal Hospital are set aside for patients suffering from V.D. who require in-patient treatment. The Cleveland House Hostel continues to admit for care and treatment, women suffering from V.D. and caters specially for pregnant women.

Dealing now with the work of the Clinic it will be seen from Table XLIV. that there was an increase in the number of new cases presenting themselves for treatment during 1930, this increase being chiefly in persons attending for the first time and found to be suffering from syphilis of more than one year's duration.

The number of persons who default before completion of treatment rose from 26 in 1929 to 40 in 1930. There was a considerable decrease in the number of patients discharged after completion of treatment and observation. In 1929 this figure was 559 and in 1930 it was 330. The aggregate number of In-patient days treatment for V.D. cases given at the Royal Hospital was 616.

Turning now to Wolverhampton cases it will be noted that the total attendances of these for the year amounted to 10,107 as against 8,508 during 1929. There was also an increase over last year in the number of Wolverhampton new cases of V.D. who presented themselves for treatment at this Clinic.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

1930	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Tem.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Direction of Wind								Total Rain- fall.		
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High- est	Date	Low- est	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.		N.W.	In.
January	29.213	29.717	89	42.1	41.0	Out of Order.	57.0	19th	29.5	26th	1	...	2	1	4	15	7	1	5.20	
Feb.	29.591	30.106	92	35.5	38.0	41.6	45.5	27th	24.2	17th	3	10	8	4	2	1	...	...	.54
March	29.325	29.844	84	40.7	40.4	41.4	56.8	26th	17.5	20th	5	1	4	3	3	6	6	3	2.64	
April	29.298	29.794	84	46.3	45.8	43.7	65.8	25th	31.8	22nd	9	2	7	1	2	6	...	3	2.36	
May	29.463	29.947	79	50.7	47.7	47.2	70.5	27th	32.0	10th	4	7	6	...	1	5	6	2	2.15	
June	29.536	29.990	76	59.1	57.8	54.9	79.8	30th	43.8	26th	3	3	5	4	2	5	8	...	1.09	
July	29.363	29.825	75	59.0	58.6	52.1	77.8	5th	47.5	7th	4	...	...	...	...	10	12	5	5.52
August	29.391	29.845	75	59.9	57.0	54.9	88.2	29th	47.5	5th	3	...	...	2	1	11	7	7	2.83
Sept.	29.440	29.906	85	56.7	57.8	54.9	72.5	5th	43.5	26th	3	1	6	3	2	4	7	4	3.51	
Oct.	29.337	29.811	86	50.1	51.3	52.6	65.5	15th	35.0	27th	2	...	1	2	3	11	7	5	2.56	
Nov.	29.357	29.857	89	42.8	44.9	48.6	59.8	10th	23.8	17th	6	1	1	1	4	8	4	5	2.96	
Dec.	29.371	29.879	93	39.8	41.1	44.6	50.8	27th	27.0	10th	4	1	2	1	6	9	4	4	2.89	

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1930 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS

Year. 1.	Population to middle of each year. 2.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District. 9.	Total Deaths registered in the District.	
		No. 3 & 4.	Rate. 5.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages			No. 6.	Rate. 7.
				No. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Births 11.	No. 12.	Rate 13.			
1921	104,000	2,591	24·9	228	88	1,255	12·1	198	1,273	12·2
1922	105,700	2,314	22·0	193	83	1,330	12·6	264	1,310	12·4
1923	106,700	2,277	21·4	173	76	1,250	11·7	219	1,308	12·3
1924	108,200	2,101	19·4	178	85	1,283	11·9	256	1,307	12·1
1925	108,800	2,087	19·2	185	89	1,326	12·2	270	1,389	12·8
1926	110,000	2,079	18·9	148	71	1,245	11·3	279	1,310	11·9
1927	135,200	2,367	18·2	215	91	1,524	11·7	121	1,845	14·2
1928	133,900	2,644	19·7	161	61	1,439	10·7	84	1,715	12·8
1929	134,300	2,529	18·8	153	60	1,747	13·0	83	2,155	16·0
1930	134,300	2,430	18·1	156	64	1,465	10·9	60	1,885	14·0

AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 7,105.

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm from without the Borough :—The Royal Hospital ; The New Cross Hospital ; The Wolverhampton Borough Hospital ; The Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary ; The Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women ; The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1930 (R.G.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough.									
			All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.
All causes	Certified	...	1465	157	40	50	62	49	168	379	286	274
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	22	3	8	9	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	...	...	14	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	13	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	97	...	...	1	1	12	47	32	3	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	25	2	...	5	7	4	3	4	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	2	15	83	61	22
Rheumatic Fever...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Diabetes	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	5	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	19	27
Heart Disease	...	...	288	...	...	...	3	7	16	80	90	92
Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	20	21
Bronchitis	...	...	80	10	2	2	1	...	3	10	18	34
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	114	23	14	9	4	2	15	25	14	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	18	1	2	...	1	...	1	3	3	7
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	4	...
Diarrhœa, &c.	...	...	20	12	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	42	...	2	1	1	3	5	17	8	5
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	71	70	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	1	...
Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	63	2	1	4	16	10	12	9	2	7
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	219	26	2	3	16	4	28	58	37	45
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	...	1
Totals	1465	157	40	50	62	49	168	379	286	274

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TABLE IV.

WARD	Adjusted Population	Nett Births	Birth Rate	Nett Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths from Phtthisis	Rate	Deaths from Tuberculosis all forms	Rate	Deaths from Respiratory diseases, excluding Phtthisis	Rate
St. Peter ...	5814	77	13.2	74	12.7	10	130	...	...	4	0.69	6	1.03	10	1.72
St. Mary ...	6768	131	19.4	82	12.1	8	61	1	7.63	6	0.89	6	0.89	10	1.48
St. James ...	7883	250	31.7	104	13.2	16	64	3	12.00	5	0.63	9	1.14	21	2.66
St. Matthew	9370	223	23.8	122	13.0	30	135	5	22.42	8	0.85	10	1.07	26	2.77
St. George...	12056	244	20.2	128	10.6	21	86	1	4.09	7	0.58	7	0.58	16	1.33
Heath Town	12720	203	15.9	153	12.0	15	74	4	19.70	9	0.71	12	0.94	20	1.57
Blakenhall & St. John ...	12847	180	14.0	163	12.7	10	56	2	11.11	12	0.93	14	1.09	19	1.48
Graiseley ...	13780	181	13.1	139	10.1	8	42	...	...	15	1.09	18	1.31	19	1.38
St. Mark & Merridale...	10885	112	10.3	114	10.5	5	45	...	...	12	1.10	14	1.29	13	1.19
Park ...	9166	176	19.2	95	10.4	8	45	...	...	3	0.33	3	0.33	10	1.09
Dunstall ...	11893	164	13.8	120	10.1	5	30	...	...	6	0.50	6	0.50	21	1.77
Upper Penn	5796	44	7.6	50	8.6	2	45	...	...	1	0.17	3	0.52	2	0.35
Bushbury ...	15322	445	29.0	121	7.9	18	40	...	...	9	0.59	12	0.78	19	0.12
Borough ...	134,300	2430	18.1	1465	10.9	156	64	16	6.58	97	0.72	120	0.89	206	1.53

TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli. Swabs	85	15	84	184	1397	133	455	1985	2169
For Hamolytic Streptococci.	9	...	...	9	85	...	...	85	94
For Tubercle Bacilli. Sputum	1	1	21	23	...	15	184	199	222
Others ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	6	7
Totals	95	17	105	217	1482	148	645	2275	2492

TABLE VI.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO WEEKS AND MONTHS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes {	Certified ...	53	10	5	9	77	19	27	15	18	156
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	7
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Convulsions ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	6
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	4	1	3	1	1	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	8	5	5	24
{ Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	1	12
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth ... ..	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
{ Congenital Malformations	...	5	1	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	9
{ Premature Birth ... ..	...	26	3	2	1	32	2	...	...	...	34
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	5	1	...	1	7	2	1	1	1	12
Other Causes ... ..	...	6	2	3	...	11	2	1	2	3	19
Totals ... ..	...	53	10	5	9	77	19	27	15	18	156

TABLE VII. DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Year.	Deaths under 2 years.	Death Rate per 1,000 births.	
		Wolverhampton.	England and Wales.
1921	60	23·15	15·50
1922	15	6·48	6·20
1923	31	13·61	7·70
1924	20	9·52	7·30
1925	23	11·02	8·40
1926	17	8·18	8·70
1927	25	10·56	6·30
1928	27	10·21	7·00
1929	17	6·72	8·10
1930	16	6·58	6·0

TABLE VIII.

MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	57
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	34
No. of trained midwives in Institutions	...	...	20
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	3

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	778
(b) Of still births	...	...	22
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	35
(d) Of being a source of infection.	...	...	28

WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	256
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	55
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	12
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	46
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	27
TOTAL VISITS			396

TABLE IX.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY.					
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	36
Abortion	...	...	...	...	7
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	13
Toxæmias (a) Unclassified	...	...	10	}	11
(b) Eclampsia	...	...	1		
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	...	15
LABOUR.					
ABNORMAL LABOUR.	Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	22
	Prolonged 1st stage	...	...	...	17
	Prolonged 2nd stage	...	...	...	89
	Obstructed labour	...	...	...	11
	Uterine inertia	...	...	...	11
	Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	6
	Placenta prævia	...	...	...	3
	Unsatisfactory general condition of Mother	...	...	...	13
	Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	24
					<hr/> 202 <hr/>
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	19
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	...	22
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	132
Still-births	...	...	...	...	22
PUERPERIUM.					
Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	...	24
Subinvolution...	...	...	...	...	2
Indefinite Diagnosis	...	...	...	...	21
Death of Mother	...	...	...	...	1
INFANT.					
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	151
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	23
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	4
Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	1
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	5
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	1
Death of Infant	...	...	...	...	7
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	...	58

TABLE X. HOSPITAL SERVICES OF THE AREA.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Beds.	Per cent. of non-Borough cases admitted.	Management.
A—SITUATED IN WOLVERHAMPTON :—					
1 Royal Hospital ...	Cleveland Road	General	229	41%	Voluntary Agency
2 Women's Hospital ...	Connaught Road	Maternity and Diseases of Women	60	60%	Voluntary Agency
3 Eye Infirmary ...	Chapel Ash	Eye Diseases	51	70%	Voluntary Agency
4 Maternity Home ...	1 Bath Road	Maternity	8	20%	Voluntary Agency
5 Cleveland House Hostel...	Vicarage Road	Maternity V.D.	20		Voluntary Agency
6 Borough Hospital ...	Thompson Avenue	Infectious Diseases	62	18%	Local Authority
MEDICAL STAFF :—M.O.H., Deputy M.O.H. and a Consulting Surgeon. NURSING STAFF :—1 Matron, 2 Sisters, 2 Staff Nurses, 8 Probationers.					
7 New Cross Hospital ...	Heath Town	General	562	30%	Local Authority
MEDICAL STAFF :—2 Resident Medical Officers. VISITING STAFF :—1 Surgeon, 1 Bacteriologist, 1 Radiologist, 1 Dentist. NURSING STAFF :—1 Superintendent Nurse, 10 Sisters, 5 Staff Nurses, 4 Assistant Nurses, 34 Probationers.					
B—INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH SERVING THE NEEDS OF THE INHABITANTS :—					
Small Pox Hospital ...	Moxley, Bilston	Small Pox	40		Joint Small Pox Hospital Board
Sanatoria ...	Prestwood, Himley Groundsloew, Yardfield	Tuberculosis	317		Joint Tuberculosis Committee

TABLE XI.

HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE FOR VARIOUS DISEASES.

	Royal Hospital		New Cross Hospital		Women's Hospital		Maternity Home, Bath Rd.		Eye Infirmary		Cleveland House		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
General Medical	31	24	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119
General Surgical	55	47	27	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159
Children ...	53		38		—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	99
Maternity ...	—	—	—	22	—	20	—	8	—	—	—	—	50
Venereal Diseases's	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	23
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Sick ...	—	—	62	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Mental ...	—	—	93	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184
Mental Defic'ncy	—	—	17	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Orthopædic ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ear, Nose, Throat	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Eye Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	20	—	—	43
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia...	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ophthalmic Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	30	11	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	71

1. Special operating theatres are attached to the Royal Hospital, New Cross Hospital, the Women's Hospital and the Eye Infirmary. There is a small theatre and labour ward combined at the Maternity Home.
2. The Royal Hospital has the following special Departments:— Ear, Throat and Nose; Clinic Pathology; Electro-cardiograph; Skin; X-ray and Electrical; Massage and Orthopædies; Dental.
3. New Cross Hospital has the following special Departments:— X-ray and Electrical; Dental.
4. The Women's Hospital has a special Dental Department.
5. The Pathologist and Radiologist to the Royal Hospital are on the consulting staff of the Women's Hospital, the Eye Infirmary and New Cross Hospital.

TABLE XII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Lea Road	Heath Town	Stafford Street	Moseley Village	Totals
INFANTS						
No. of Sessions	145	146	146	146	49	632
New Cases under 1 year ...	327	342	280	283	49	1281
New Cases over 1 year ...	32	78	72	46	10	238
Attendances under 1 year...	3560	4416	3716	3345	1145	16182
Attendances over 1 year ...	3032	2809	3012	3255	1235	13343
Total Attendances	6592	7225	6728	6600	2380	29525
Average Attendances per Session	45	49	46	45	49	...
EXPECTANT MOTHERS						
No. of Sessions	49	48	50	...	...	147
New Cases	145	176	87	...	...	408
Total Attendances	592	822	413	...	...	1827
Average Attendances per Session	12·1	17·1	8·3	...	...	...

TABLE XIII.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
52	445	1004	49

TABLE XIV.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
84	26	55 (out- patients) 3 (in- patients)	84	...	...	...

TABLE XV. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1930.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.	336	492	1142	245	116	168	2499
W.	11	126	328	40	117	296	918
N.W.	281	539	1223	249	341	123	2756
E.	304	706	1111	240	290	149	2800
N.E.	295	829	1471	110	287	120	3112
S.E.	310	551	1008	274	333	147	2623
S.W.	334	652	1441	224	257	102	3010
S.	315	445	957	183	390	112	2402
H.T.	239	700	1460	187	282	139	3007
TOTAL	2425	5040	10141	1752	2413	1356	23,127

TABLE XVI.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
BIRTHS.

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1146	1103	11	2260
,, Doctors	...	...	...	235	224	4	463
,, Others	...	...	...	8	5	...	13
							2736
STILL-BIRTHS.							
By Midwives	...	...	...	54	40	...	94
,, Doctors	...	...	...	19	15	1	35
,, Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							129

TABLE XVII.
CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1884.

Number of boats registered during 1930	...	...	3
„ „ inspected „ „	...	...	342
„ infringements discovered	...	...	63
„ notices issued	...	...	44
„ „ outstanding at end of year	...	...	5
„ cabins disinfected	...	...	Nil.

WORKSHOPS.

TABLE XVIII. A.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (includg. Factory Laundries) Workshops („ Workshop „) Workplaces	4115	52	Nil
Total	4115	52	Nil

B.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remed- ied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness	83	117	...	...
Want of ventilation	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding	2	9	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	46	185	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient unsuitable, or de- } fective not separate for sexes	51	22	...	...
	1	1	...	...
Total	186	337	...	...

* Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force, and the standard aimed at is that of the Order of February, 1903.

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.* C.—HOME WORK.

* NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SEC. 107.					
	Received from Employers.					
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.		
	Lists.	Out Workers.		Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.
		Contractors.	Workmen.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	4	11	13	1	...	1
File Cutting ...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Bedding Manufactrs. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Lock Makers ...	...	...	...	1	Out of District.	
Totals ...	6	13	15	2	...	1

* When the return is "nil" the item is omitted from the table.

D.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers, 79 ; Bakehouses, 78 ; Lockmakers, 20 ; Tailors, 54 ; Dressmakers, 48 ; Milliners, 19 ; Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers, 19 ; Smiths, 16 ; Keymakers, 2 ; Spectacle Frame Makers, 7 ; Builders, &c., 34 ; File Cutters, 8 ; and various other trades, 203 ...	607

E.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act ...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts ...	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors
Others ...	5 5
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	...
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at the end of the year ...	1

TABLE XIX.
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK.

	DISTRICTS						Work-shops	Totals
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		
Investigations made into Notifiable Infectious Diseases	85	67	132	223	126	125	...	758
Investigations made into other Infectious Diseases	154	115	219	334	200	268	...	1290
Number of Houses Inspected	170	112	3	358	200	203	1	1047
Re-inspections Calls made, &c. ...	6440	3012	2509	719	4754	3014	3366	23814
Smoke Observations ...	...	67	15	34	107	55	7	285
Inspections under Housing etc., Act	...	...	5	40	11	...	...	56
of Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	67	37	6	17	5	...	132
Canal Boats	...	2	...	...	2	...	341	346
Workshops	1	...	...	...	5	...	42	47
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	96	20	...	647
Cowhouses	55	268	165	43	69	...	...	141
Dairies and Milkshops	30	1	16	25	49	...	...	2068
Slaughter-houses	255	852	517	68	286	327	1	2401
Offensive Trades	15	228	218	804	112	45	22	924
Stables and Stable-yards	94	268	327	56	14	6	70	301
Courts, Out-door Closets, Drains, &c. ...	3	43	140	25	2	889	176	8378
Piggeries, Fowls and other animals kept	35	2320	3198	1758	76	22	2	193
Meat and Food	9	2	19	63	1380	1551	...	7152
Miscellaneous	70	1438	752	1961	14	109	90	551
	149	75	106	8				
Total Inspections	7565	8937	8378	6525	7520	7488	4118	50531
References to :—								
Cleansing Department	...	7	4	40	37	...	...	88
Borough Engineer's Department	8	13	12	...	16	9	6	64
Water Engineer's	7	9	8	6	1	3	11	45
Totals	15	29	24	46	54	12	17	197

TABLE XX. SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED.

HOUSES AND WORKSHOPS;—		N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Work-shops.	Totals.
1. Requiring cleansing and limewashing	...	70	48	46	115	45	100	31	455
2. Dampness	...	64	54	147	75	254	118	4	716
3. Dilapidations	...	110	85	119	111	174	184	5	788
4. Overcrowding	...	21	13	15	19	23	35	2	128
5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Defective or insufficient closet accommodation	...	409	176	444	272	53	275	51	1,680
9, 36. Defective urinals	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 27. Defective sanitary fittings	...	27	30	25	15	12	45	3	157
35. Offensive accumulations...	...	2	14	6	1	1	7	5	36
17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23. Defective drains	...	22	19	10	13	14	20	...	98
20. Drains found stopped	...	35	51	92	36	70	68	8	360
24. Defective fall pipes	...	23	23	32	19	27	49	1	174
25. Defective eaves spouting	...	36	53	59	30	127	64	4	373
26. Defective roofs	...	61	58	79	61	140	95	8	502
GENERAL:—									
28. Defective yard surfaces	...	42	22	13	18	...	31	2	128
29, 30. Defective outbuildings	...	80	147	72	98	119	233	39	788
31, 32. Defective ash receptacles	...	345	77	162	102	74	279	2	1,041
33, 34. Infringements of Bye-laws	...	1	4	5	7	2	17	...	36
MISCELLANEOUS	...	51	48	62	40	68	76	13	358
Totals	...	1399	923	1,368	1,052	1,203	1,696	186	7,827

TABLE XXI. NOTICES SERVED DEALING WITH THE AFORESAID SANITARY DEFECTS.

FORM OF NOTICES.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Totals.
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		
Intimation (Preliminary) ...	75	116	140	57	246	188	26	848
Statutory ...	497	263	569	250	406	680	26	2691
TOTALS ...	572	379	709	307	652	868	52	3539
Prosecutions :								
Non-compliance with Notices (Premises) ...	1	...	8	1	6	11	...	27
TOTALS ...	1	...	8	1	6	11	...	27

TABLE XXII. IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES SERVED.

IMPROVEMENTS.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Totals.
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		
Drains { Reconstructed ..	1	7	52	414	9	...	...	483
Drains { Improved or Repaired ...	556	421	563	58	78	198	12	1886
Drains { Traps fixed ...	24	12	248	424	...	306	4	1018
Sinks { Provided ...	1	5	17	2	...	3	...	28
Sinks { Improved or Repaired ...	8	246	8	4	4	10	4	284
Pan Closets altered to Water Closets	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Waste-water Closets altered to W.C's	557	277	511	449	5	408	3	2210
Privy Middens altered to W.C's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Closets { Constructed ...	10	2	...	3	4	...	2	21
Water Closets { Improved or Repaired ...	18	53	11	19	5	48	17	171
Ashpits { Ash Bins provided ...	22	56	148	53	11	109	...	399
Ashpits { Altered to Bin ...	335	15	112	96	6	...	...	564
Ashpits { Improved or Repaired ...	2	2	...	...	7	10	...	21
Courts, Yards and Channels { Relaid or Repaired ...	504	389	582	...	3	107	4	1589
Water { Wells Closed...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Water { Water laid on ...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	18
Water { Soft Water Cisterns Cleansed ...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	6
Houses { Cleansed or Limewashed ...	47	104	115	41	97	95	47	546
Houses { Generally Repaired ...	135	173	224	82	598	179	9	1400
Houses { Lighted or Ventilated...	36	52	2	25	39	9	3	166
Houses { Spouting, etc., provided or repaired	58	191	158	47	380	131	9	974
Overcrowding Abated ...	14	13	8	11	3	15	9	73
Out-door Premises Limewashed ...	82	490	653	41	48	294	70	1678
Out-door Premises Improved or Repaired ...	164	424	782	15	32	87	36	1540
Animals Removed ...	9	2	1	4	2	4	...	22
Offensive Accumulations Removed ...	5	121	102	63	62	108	74	535
Other Amendments or Nuisances Abated ...	16	6	25	24	32	185	34	322
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS ...	2604	3161	4225	1895	1428	2306	337	15956
TOTAL PREMISES IMPROVED ...	1159	868	1154	1251	828	1150	147	6557

TABLE XXIII.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

RESULTS OBTAINED BY DEPOSIT GAUGE IN THE CENTRE OF
WOLVERHAMPTON.

	INSOLUBLE MATTER TONS PER SQ. MILE.			SOLUBLE MATTER TONS PER SQ. MILE.			INCHES.
	Tar.	Carbonaceous matter other than Tar.	Ash.	Sulphates.	Chlorides.	Ammonia.	Rainfall.
JANUARY	0·59	3·19	7·22	1·43	1·05	0·10	5·20
FEBRUARY	0·69	2·96	15·71	...	...	...	·54
MARCH	0·51	3·06	10·96	...	...	...	2·64
APRIL	0·54	3·26	11·50	2·35	0·89	0·18	2·36
MAY	0·54	3·11	12·21	...	...	...	2·15
JUNE	0·84	2·86	12·11	...	...	...	1·09
JULY	0·33	1·94	7·29	1·78	0·82	0·05	5·52
AUGUST	0·23	1·76	6·99	...	...	...	2·83
SEPTEMBER	0·31	1·96	10·46	...	...	...	3·51
OCTOBER	0·28	2·45	13·16	2·45	1·09	0·94	2·56
NOVEMBER	0·31	1·61	9·64	...	...	...	2·96
DECEMBER	0·28	2·57	7·90	...	...	...	2·89
TOTAL	5·45	30·73	125·15	8·01	3·85	1·27	34·25
MONTHLY AVERAGE	·45	2·56	10·43	2·00	·96	·32	2·94

TABLE XXIV.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1930.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ...	...	355
(1) By the Local Authority ...	...	246
(2) By other Local Authorities ...	...	Nil.
(3) By other bodies or persons ...	...	119

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :

(1) By the Local Authority :—

(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925 ..	52
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925 ..	194
(c) For other purposes ...	Nil.
(2) By other bodies or persons ...	Nil.

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made ...	1047
(2) Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925, and the number of inspections made ...	56
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	204
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	752

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	672
---	-----

TABLE XXIV.—*Continued.*

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	3623
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	...	...	...	2882
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	2190
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	5
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit					Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	1
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	*17

* 11 after service of Closing Orders only.

In addition, a further 56 houses were demolished in connection with Road Widening Schemes.

TABLE XXV.

GRADE "A" MILKS, 1930.

Retailers	...	...	16
Producers	...	...	31
Samples taken	...	...	61
Guinea-pig inoculations	...	...	21

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

No.	Organisms per c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 1 c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 0.1 c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 0.01 c.c.	Guinea-pig Inoculation for presence of T.B.	REMARKS.
1	5,600	X	X	...		
2	1,900	...	...	...	Negative	
3	800	...	...	...	Positive	Licensing authority notified.
4	5,800	...	...	...
5	7,100	...	...	...	Negative	
6	6,800	X	...	...	Negative	
7	21,100	X	X	X	Negative	Contaminated. Retailer warned.
8	1,900	...	...	...
9	500	...	...	...
10	400	...	...	...
11	18,000	...	...	...
12	1,000	...	...	...	Negative	
13	21,100	...	...	...
14	3,000	...	...	...
15	1,600	...	...	...
16	400	...	...	...
17	400	...	...	...	Negative	
18	100	...	...	...
19	1,400	...	...	...	Negative	
20	3,800	...	...	...
21	4,400	X	...	...
22	8,700	X	X	X	Negative	Contaminated. Retailer warned.
23	4,900	X	...	...
24	4,600	...	...	...
25	9,000	X	X	X	Negative	Contaminated. Retailer warned.
26	4,800	...	...	...
27	17,400	X	X	X		Contaminated, Retailer warned.
28	8,100	...	...	...
29	7,000	...	...	...
30	12,600	...	...	...
31	2,200	...	...	...	Negative	
32	7,600	...	...	...
33	14,100	X	...	...
34	700	...	...	...	Negative	
35	7,200	X	...	...	Negative	
36	5,400	X	...	...
37	1,400	...	...	...
38	1,600	...	...	...
39	3,200	...	...	...
40	1,600	...	...	...	Negative	
41	10,700	...	...	...
42	1,100	...	...	...
43	1,800	...	...	...

TABLE XXV.

GRADE "A" MILKS, 1930—*Continued.*

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

No	Organisms per c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 1 c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 0.1 c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 0.01 c.c.	Guinea-pig inoculation for presence of T.B.	REMARKS.
44	9,800	Negative	Contaminated. Retailer warned.
45	1,500	...	...	...
46	6,800	X	...	...
47	1,000	X	...	...	Negative
48	1,800	...	...	...
49	800	...	...	...
50	3,600	...	...	...
51	2,100	...	...	...	Negative
52	2,200	...	...	...
53	600	...	...	...	Negative
54	6,800	...	...	...
55	28,400	X	X	X	Negative	
56	800	...	...	...	Negative
57	4,500	...	...	...
58	2,400	...	...	...
59	2,800	...	...	...
60	900	...	...	...	Negative
61	600	...	...	...

Average number of organisms per c c.—5,250.

TABLE XXVI.

GRADE "A" (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILKS, 1930.

Retailers...	...	...	2
Producers	...	...	6
Samples taken	...	...	18

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

No.	Organisms per c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 1 c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 0.1 c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 0.01 c.c.	Guinea-pig Inoculation for presence of T.B.	REMARKS.
1	1,700	Negative	
2	6,500	...	...	...
3	8,500	...	...	...
4	1 200	Negative	
5	None	...	...	...
6	2,100	Negative	
7	1,800	Negative	
8	4,400	...	...	...
9	3,100	...	...	...
10	100	...	...	...
11						
12						
13						
14						
15	500	...	...	...
16						
17						
18						

TABLE XXVII.

LOOSE AND ORDINARY BOTTLED MILKS.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

No.	Organisms per c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 1 c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 0.1 c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 0.01 c.c.	Guinea-pig Inoculation or presence of T.B.	REMARKS.
1	440,000	X	X	X	Negative	
2	14,000	X	X	X		
3	57,000	X	X	X		
4	45,000	X	X	X		
5	240,000	X	X	X		
6	12,700	X	X	X		
7	48,600	X	X	...		
8	58,300	X	X	X		
9	4,100	X	...	...	Negative	
10	1,300	...	...	...
11	4,800	X	...	...

TABLE XXVIII. PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

MEAT INSPECTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1930.

NO. OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Cattle	...	...	...	11,004
Calves	...	...	...	3,428
Sheep	...	...	...	38,980
Pigs	...	...	..	14,756

OFFALS DESTROYED.

HEADS—				STOMACHS & INTESTINES—			
Actynomycosis	...	22		Hydræmia	...	...	36
Hydræmia	...	18		Johnes Disease	...	...	76
Tuberculosis	...	507		Tuberculosis	...	...	579
Other Diseases	...	231		Other Diseases	...	...	373
LUNGS & HEARTS—				SPLEENS—			
Hydræmia	...	36		Hydræmia	...	...	18
Parasitic Disease	...	167		Tuberculosis	...	...	259
Tuberculosis	...	1,064		Other Diseases	...	...	277
Other Diseases	...	637					
LIVERS—				KIDNEYS—			
Abscesses	...	56		Hydræmia	...	...	36
Cav. Angeioma	...	80		Tuberculosis	...	...	222
Cirrhosis	...	408		Other Diseases	...	...	471
Hydræmia	...	18					
Necrosis	...	28		UDDERS—			
Parasitic Disease	..	384		Tuberculosis	...	...	128
Tuberculosis	..	430		Other Diseases	...	...	156
Other Diseases	...	307					

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	14	17	3	21
Other Diseases	...	10	13	...	27

CARCASSES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

Anæmia	...	...	15	Injury...	...	...	54
Asphyxia	...	...	10	Jaundice	...	...	3
Dropsy	...	...	27	Pneumonia	...	...	4
Emaciation	...	...	22	Peritonitis	...	...	11
Erysipelas	...	...	3	Tuberculosis	...	...	207
Hydræmia	...	...	18	Other Diseases	...	...	116
Immaturity	...	...	42				

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	17	...	...	10
Other Diseases	...	16	13	...	5

TABLE XXIX.
FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. Total number of samples taken during the year 1930 :—

Article	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Arrowroot	1	1	...	...	...
Aspirin	3	3	...	...	...
Banana Cream ...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Beer	1	1	...	...	...
Beeswax	1	1	...	...	...
Bismuthated Magnesia	1	1	...	...	...
Boracic Ointment	2	2	...	...	...
Brandy	4	4	...	...	...
Brawn	4	4	...	...	...
Butter	12	12	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil	2	2	...	...	...
Canned Fish	1	1	...	...	...
Cheese	2	2	...	...	...
Cocoa	2	2	...	...	...
Cream	4	4	...	...	...
Cream Pastries	1	1	...	...	...
Dried Fruit	6	6	...	...	...
Dripping	6	6	...	...	...
Fish Paste	2	2	...	...	...
Flour	1	1	...	...	...
Gravy Browning	1	1	...	...	...
Ground Almonds	1	1	...	...	...
Ground Ginger	3	3	...	...	...
Honey	2	2	...	...	...
Jam	3	3	...	...	...
Lard	21	21	...	...	...
Lemon Cheese	1	1	...	...	...
Lemonade Crystals	3	3	...	...	...
Malt Vinegar	1	14	15	1	1	2
Margarine	2	2	...	...	...
Milk	134	...	134	11	...	11
Milk, Condensed, full cream	3	3	...	...	...
Milk, Condensed, machine skimmed	1	1	...	...	...
Mince-meat	4	4	...	...	...
Mustard	6	6	...	...	...
Olive Oil	2	2	...	...	...
Oranges	1	1	...	...	...
Pearl Barley	2	2	...	...	...
Pepper, Compound	1	1	...	1	1
Pepper, White	20	20	...	...	...
Pickles	1	1	...	...	...
Rum	3	3	...	...	...
Sauce	2	2	...	...	...
Sausage	2	6	8	2	3	5
Self-raising Flour	3	3	...	...	...
Shredded Beef Suet	2	2	...	...	...
Tea	6	6	...	...	...
Tincture of Iodine	1	1	...	...	...
Whisky	3	3	...	...	...
TOTALS	138	175	313	15	6	21

TABLE XXX.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1930.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33	Banana Cream	Informal	Devoid of Eggs			See formal sample No. 50
37	Pepper Comp'd	Formal	Consisted of 47% pepper, 53% starchy matter.			Article withdrawn from sale
50	Banana Cream	Formal	Devoid of Eggs			Article stated contain egg Manufacture agreed to amend label.
61	Sausage	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 55 parts per million			See formal sample No. 69
69	Sausage	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide 22 parts per million			Vendor cautioned
76	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 5% ...			Vendor cautioned
85	Malt Vinegar	Informal	Artificial Vinegar 100% ...			See formal sample No 114
92	Milk ...	Formal	Added Water 23.5% ..	10 0 0	3 13 0	
95	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 3% ...			Vendor cautioned
103	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 13% ...			Vendor cautioned
104	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 25% ...			Vendor cautioned
109	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 5% ..			Vendor cautioned
110	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 3% ..			Vendor cautioned
111	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 12% ..			Vendor cautioned
81C/P	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 3% ...			Vendor cautioned
82C/P	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 10% ..			Vendor cautioned
114	Malt Vinegar	Formal	Artificial Vinegar 100% ...	1 10 0	2 18 6	
126	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 4% ...			Vendor cautioned
146	Sausage	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 100 parts per million			Vendor cautioned
172	Sausage	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 164 parts per million			See formal sample No. 212
212	Sausage	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide 215 parts per million			Vendor cautioned

TABLE XXXI. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1930.

Notifiable Disease.	Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	146*	130	9	2
Scarlet Fever	299†	266	1	1
Enteric Fever	5‡	5	...	...
Puerperal Fever	17	15	3	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	25	4	...
Erysipelas	44	20	2	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	84	3	...	...
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	1	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	132	69	10	6
Influenzal Pneumonia	6	4	1	1
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...

* 16 of these proved not to be Diphtheria.
† 9 ,, ,, ,, Scarlet Fever.
‡ 1 ,, ,, ,, Enteric Fever.

TABLE XXXII. DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected with Formalin	645
Number of rooms sprayed	76
6 Shelters. 1 Ambulance.	

Articles disinfected by steam :—

Blankets - 1816.	Sheets - 451.	Quilts - - - -	299
Pillow Cases 507.	Rugs - -	Dresses and Suits	468
Pillows - - 553.	Mattresses 476.	Miscellaneous - -	4648
Total -		9,229.	

Library books fumigated	226
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TABLE XXXIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, YEAR 1930.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.														DEATHS.										Total Deaths.	
Age periods.	Total Cases notified.													Admitted to Hospital.	Total Cases notified.										Deaths.
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up.	0-1		1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		65 & Up.
Small Pox
Diphtheria	...	3	11	13	11	46	24	13	15	7	3	...	146	...	3	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
Scarlet Fever	...	1	3	10	19	151	50	23	20	1	...	...	299	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	1	13	3	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	20	3	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Erysipelas	4	4	7	6	19	4	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	...	5	7	4	5	18	8	9	25	17	19	8	132	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	8	17	18	59
Influenzal Pneumonia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery
TOTALS	...	91	14	26	38	218	86	56	101	40	42	13	764	539	3	4	5	4	3	2	11	12	21	21	93

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD, YEAR 1930.

TABLE XXXIV.

WARD	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
St. Peter	...	6	9	...	...	2	2	5	7	1	1	...	...	...
St. Mary	...	10	16	...	1	1	3	6	12	...	...	...	...	...
St. James	...	8	23	...	4	3	2	12	21	...	1	...	...	...
St. Matthew	...	8	13	...	2	2	3	5	17	...	...	...	...	...
St. George	...	25	16	2	4	3	5	11	10	...	...	...	...	...
Heath Town	...	15	41	...	2	5	7	9	16	1	...	...	...	...
Blakenhall and St. John's	...	19	5	...	...	...	5	9	5	...	...	...	...	...
Graiseley	...	8	32	...	...	2	2	8	21	...	...	1	...	...
St. Mark's and Merridale	...	4	17	1	...	1	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...
Park	5	8	2	1	5	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Dunstall	...	15	24	...	...	2	7	5	4	4	...	...	1	...
Upper Penn	...	8	8	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bushbury	...	15	87	...	2	1	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Borough...	...	146	299	5	17	27	44	84	132	6	2	1	1	...

TABLE XXXV.

SCARLET FEVER.
Relation of Overcrowding to Incidence.

	No. of Houses.	Total Occupants.	Persons per Room.	No. of Susceptible persons under 15.	Recurrences.	% of Recurrences.
A.—Cases removed to Hospital ...	84	332	Less than 1 person per room	73	8	11.0%
	165	1044	1—2 persons per room	211	13	6.2%
	13	125	More than 2 persons per room	50	1	2.0%
B.—Cases nursed at home ...	29	115	Less than 1 person per room	6	—	—
	4	22	1—2 persons per room	1	—	—
	—	—	More than 2 persons per room	—	—	—

TABLE XXXVI. DIPHTHERIA.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
			WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
1921	43	3	0·03	0·12
1922	29	2	0·02	0·11
1923	55	2	0·02	0·07
1924	58	5	0·05	0·06
1925	48	7	0·06	0·07
1926	42	2	0·02	0·07
1927	42	5	0·04	0·07
1928	60	6	0·04	0·06
1929	78	6	0·04	0·08
1930	146	11	0·08	0·09

TABLE XXXVII. WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.	
		WOLVERHAMPTON.	England and Wales.
1921	7	0·07	0·12
1922	22	0·21	0·16
1923	8	0·08	0·10
1924	11	0·10	0·10
1925	16	0·15	0·15
1926	6	0·05	0·10
1927	57	0·44	0·09
1928	2	0·01	0·07
1929	15	0·11	0·26
1930	14	0·10	0·05

TABLE XXXVIII.

CANCER DEATHS, 1930.

	AGE GROUPS								Total Deaths	
	15—25		25—45		45—65		65 and upwards			
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	9	1
Cancer of the Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach Liver and Annexa ...	...	...	1	2	15	12	15	12	31	26
Cancer of the Periton- eum, Intestines and Rectum ... ..	...	...	4	1	6	14	14	10	24	25
Cancer of the Female Genital Organs ...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	4	...	13
Cancer of the Breast	..	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	16
Cancer of the Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer of other or unspecified organs ...	1	1	2	...	10	1	6	5	19	7
TOTALS ...	1	1	7	7	39	40	36	41	83	89
	2		14		79		77		172	

TABLE XXXIX

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on December 28th, 1929	23	19	2	44
Cases admitted during year	307	184	16	507
Cases admitted from outside districts	41	47	2	90
Diagnosis revised	13	43	—	56
Return cases	12	—	—	12
Complications : —				
Adenitis	10	2	—	12
Otorrhœa	16	4	—	20
Nephritis	9	23	—	32
Rhinorrhœa	33	12	—	45
Intercurrent diseases				
(e.g. Bronchitis) etc. ...	17	11	—	28
Miscellaneous	1	—	—	1
Cardiac	—	3	—	3
Paralysis :				
Ocular	—	—	—	—
Pharyngeal	—	2	—	2
Palatal	—	11	—	11
Operations : —				
Minor Operations	5	—	—	5
Major „ {				
Appendicectomy	1	—	—	1
Tracheotomy ...	—	7	—	7
Tonsils & Adenoids	5	3	—	8
Number of Deaths	2	13	1	16
Total cases discharged during the year	293	174	17	484
Average durations of treatment ...	27 days.	33 days.	27 days.	—
Average number of beds occupied	—	—	—	39·4
Cases in Hospital, January 3rd, 1931	35	16	—	51

The above figures refer to all cases admitted to the Borough Hospital and not solely to Wolverhampton ones.

TABLE XL.
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1930.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1—5	1	...	1	3	1	...	3	2
5—10	5	2	1	3	...	...	2	2
10—15	1	2	2	6	...	1	1	2
15—20	9	7	...	1	2	2	3	...
20—25	9	10	...	1	7	1	...	1
25—35	13	21	1	2	12	17	...	...
35—45	14	8	3	2	11	7	1	1
45—55	11	10	...	...	18	4	1	...
55—65	5	4	...	1	5	5	3	...
65 & upwards	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	69	65	8	19	60	37	14	9

TUBERCULOSIS, 1930.

Interval elapsing between date of notification and date of death.

	Not notified	Under 1 week	1—4 weeks	4—12 weeks	3—6 months	6—12 months	1—2 years	2—3 years	Over 3 years	Total Deaths
Pulmonary—Males ...	9	2	8	8	2	7	9	1	14	60
Pulmonary—Females...	6	2	6	6	...	7	5	1	4	37
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	10	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	14
Non-Pulmonary—Females ...	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Totals ...	32	5	16	15	2	16	14	2	18	120

TABLE XII.

TABLE XLII. TUBERCULOSIS, 1930.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Cases notified	134	27	161
Cases re-notified	9	2	11
Changes of Address	66	4	70
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	105	1	106
Kinver Hospital ...	13	1	14
Poor Law Infirmary	33	6	39
Other Institutions ...	1	1	2
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	100	...	100
Kinver Hospital ...	9	...	9
Poor Law Infirmary	33	7	40
Other Institutions ...	1	...	1
First visits to homes by Inspectors	134	27	161
Number of Deaths ...	97	23	120
New Cases attending T.B Dispensary and recommended for :	98	12	110
Dispensary Treatment ...	3	1	4
Domiciliary Treatment ...	12	...	12
Hospital Treatment ...	6	5	11
Sanatorium Treatment ...	77	6	83
Cases transferred to other districts	6	...	6
Cases removed from register "Cured," etc.	86	265	351

TABLE XLIII. ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

New Cases.	Attendances.	Splints, etc., supplied.
100	2670	47

TABLE XLIV.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton during the year ended the 31st December, 1930.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of cases which :—										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	79	97	...	...	65	49	1	...	145	146
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection	3	13	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	14
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ...	82	110	...	...	67	50	1	...	150	160
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with										
at the Treatment Centre	38	20	3	...	198	98	153	75	392	193
during the year for the	50	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	67
first time with infections of										
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) 1 (b) and 2 (a)...	170	197	3	...	265	148	154	75	592	420
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection	7	4	...	...	9	1	...	...	16	5
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend :—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for... ..	1	2	...	...	15	11	...	...	16	13
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	6	9	...	...	17	3	...	...	23	12
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	33	20	...	...	25	15	...	...	58	35
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	50	66	1	...	131	82	...	...	182	148
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	73	96	2	...	77	37	6	5	158	138
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6 ...	170	197	3	...	265	148	6	5	444	350
7 Out-patient attendances :—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	1753	2261	15	...	2293	944	363	205	4424	3410
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. ... ..	...	...	24	...	8038	4184	...	...	8062	4184
Total attendances	1753	2261	39	...	9331	5128	363	205	12486	7594
8 Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	25	143	34	...	146	268	...	...	...	616

TABLE XLIV.—*Continued.*
Examination of Pathological Material.

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre. ...	10	1212	1	1031
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Wolverhampton.	Staffs.	Salop.	Walsall.	Dudley.	Birmingham.	Other Authorities.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—								
Syphilis	90	70	8	1	...	1	5	175
Soft Chancre	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gonorrhœa	141	107	19	8	3	5	13	296
Conditions other than venereal	88	108	15	4	...	6	7	228
TOTAL	321	286	42	13	3	12	25	702
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	10107	6374	1276	454	131	721	1017	20,080
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	145	330	141	...	...	...	...	616
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given in the :—								
1. Out-patient Clinic	463	432	89	32	...	16	50	1082
2. In - patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	...	...	(in addition to 1150 injections of bismuth)					...

(Signed),

GEORGE MITCHELL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

February 26th. 1931.

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